The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,586. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance....RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Repetition	„ 2 0
First insertion, each line	„ 0 6
Second insertion	„ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance. Single Copy 8 annas.

Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship SALSETTE (1,491 Tons and 400 H.P.), Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 7th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 1st September 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after Noon on Monday the 7th instant.

Shippers of Cargo or Light Goods or Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's screw Steam-ship BEHAR, (1603 Tons and 300 H.P.) Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 14th September, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 11th.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 3rd September 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of the 12th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be despatched as above, on MONDAY next, the 7th September, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

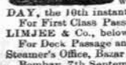
Bombay, Civil Architect's Office, 1st September 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above place, on TUESDAY, September 8th, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons register, Captain MAIN, will be despatched to Surat on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 5 P.M.

For First Class Passage apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 7th September 1863.

CONSIGNEES per Ship *Hahneman*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery of their Goods, failing which the same will be landed by Captain PHILLIPS, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 31st August 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of H. T. & Co. B. 25 Cases Machinery landed at the Custom House Bunder, also of 33 Kegs Oil, landed at Musjeed Bunder, ex *City of Glasgow*, from London, are hereby requested to take immediate delivery otherwise the same will be sold to liquidate landing and other expenses.

Bombay, 31st August 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per *Monitor*, from Kurrachee, are hereby requested to SEND BOATS along-side without delay, failing which, Captain EASTON, will land the same on account and at the expense and risk of the concerned.

WM. NICOL & Co.
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Eurocleydon*, from Aden are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain WRIGHT will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

NASMYTH & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September 1863. Agents for *Eurocleydon*.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Eine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE Wareo Bunder.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

5, Bake House Lane, Fort, Late Master R.N. & I.N.

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement appearing in the *Times of India* newspaper, notifying that there will be sold on MONDAY the 7th proximo (with other property) at the office of Mr. MACFARLANE, by the instructions of COOVERJEE HORMUSJEE BHABHA, mortgagee of NOOR MAHOMED DATOOBHOY and others, one undivided fourth share of and in the land and Messuage, GARDEN, House and premises situated without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Mazagon, now occupied by his Highness AGA KHAN.

Notice is hereby given on behalf of His Highness AGA KHAN that the said advertisers have no share or interest whatsoever in the property so advertised to be sold, and that any person who will buy the same after this notice will do so at his own risk.

Dated the 31st day of August 1863.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill Tardeo, on MONDAY the 28th September next, at 3 o'clock P.M., when the following business will be submitted.

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report with accounts for the half year ending 30th June last.

2nd.—To consider the propriety of increasing the remuneration of the Directors.

3rd.—To consider the subject of remunerating the services of a Managing Director.

4th.—To recommend the subject of Fire Insurance.

By order of the Board of Directors
DINSHAW DADABHOY JELA,
Bombay, 28th August 1863. Acting Secretary.

Notices.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REQUIRED A FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN CLERK for the First Assistant Manager's Office at the Bombay Terminus. None need apply who are not well acquainted with Railway Goods business, and are not capable of conducting the ordinary correspondence. Commencing salary Rupees 150 per month.

J. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 4th September 1863.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SLEEPERS.

THE MANAGING AGENT of the abovenamed Company, will receive Tenders for the supply of THIRTY-THOUSAND Sleepers of the following Woods, viz., Teak, Eine, Ercol, and Babool, deliverable at Dhanoo or elsewhere, on the Company's ground, place of delivery to be named in Tender.

The Sleepers are to be of the dimensions, quality, and description stated in the Engineer's Specification, a Copy of which, may be had on application at the Company's Offices, Lall Bagh, Parell, Bycoolla Baree, Surat.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and superscribed "Tenders for Sleepers" will be received up to the 15th of September next.

J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Bombay, 26th August 1863.

NOTICE.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE OIL PRESSING COMPANY, Limited, held at the Registered office of the Company on MONDAY the 31st day of August last in pursuance of a notice duly issued. It was resolved that the Company be wound up forthwith.

At the same meeting the following Gentlemen were appointed liquidators, J. F. Hutchinson, Esq., M. R. De Quadros, Esq., and Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.

This notice is published in accordance with the requirements of clause XCIV of Act XIX of 1857.

By order,
JOHN MACFARLANE, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an extraordinary meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the offices of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at the general meeting of the company on the 31st July last.

(1). That the offer received from certain Shareholders of the Company for the purchase of the Company's interest in Presses, Press Buildings &c. be accepted.

(2). That the Directors be authorized to sell or lease from time to time, and upon such terms as they may think proper, all, or any part, of the land, Buildings or other property of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

REGISTRE MARITIME.—Captain H. GAIGNOUX having been appointed as Agent for the "Registre Maritime" in this City, is authorized to give certificates according to the regulations of this institution, which begins to be well known by the Underwriters in Europe, as it will be seen by the following letter:—

THOMAS CRAPP, Esq., LLOYD's, *London, 1st May* 1863.

Agent to the Registre Maritime for the United Kingdom.

DEAR SIR,—We the undersigned Subscribers, and Members of *Lloyd's*, having examined the *Registre Maritime* introduced by you, have great pleasure testifying to its merits, and would as underwriters take risks as readily on ships classed in your book as on those classed in the *Veritas*.

We are pleased to state that the committee of Lloyds have had their attention drawn to the work and have already ordered some copies for the use of the underwriters.

With the best wishes for the success of this Institution.—We remain, Dear Sir, your's truly,

WILLIAM HARDING,
WM. GRAY,
WALTER HYSLOP,
WM. R. PRICE.

TENDERS FOR THE EXECUTION OF WORK.—Tenders are invited on behalf of the trustees for the Erection of the Bell Chamber and Spire of St. John's Church, Colaba. The plans can be seen, and a schedule of quantities obtained, at the office of the undersigned.

2nd.—Tenders will be received up to noon of 20th September, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of all or any of the tenders.

3rd. An immediate deposit of two per cent. will be required on presentation of tender, which will be forfeited in the event of any evasion, or delay in signing the deed of contract; and a further deposit of eight per cent. will be required from the party whose tender may be accepted.

J. A. FULLER, Captain, R. E.,
Civil Architect.

Bombay, Civil Architect's Office, 1st September 1863.

THE HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

ધી આદુઝ એનદ લેનદ ઇનવેસ્ટમેનત કુંમપની (લીમીટેદ.)

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, (LIMITED) will be held on FRIDAY, the 11th of September next, at noon at the Office of the Company, 8 Horaby Row, to consider the advisability of increasing the Capital.

By order of the Directors,
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
1st September, 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એડ બેનકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital, Twenty Lakhs Rupees in 10,000 Shares, of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.

Directors.
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAKL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY FUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.

Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

THE ASSOCIATION will commence local Business from the 1st proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 28th August 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that JEWUNBAI widow of RUSTOMJEE NOWROJEE and Sorabjee Rustomjee's Sons have contracted to sell to RAHIMABAI a piece of ground, with the Middle Bungalow No. B in the Plan standing thereon, with compound, stable and outhouses, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay on Bellasis Road. The said Bungalow is assessed under No. 10 and 11. Any person having claims upon the said Bungalow or ground by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to Mr. J. MACFARLANE, Solicitor for the purchasers, by a notice in writing before the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed.—Dated this 2nd day of September 1863.

HIGH COURT.

LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.

EQUITY SIDE.

LALLBHOY VULLUBHOY AND OTHERS...*Plaintiffs.*

vs.

CAWASJEE NANABHOY AND OTHERS...*Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Decree made in this suit, bearing date the 26th day of January, 1863, and by the direction of GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., Master in Equity of the Court, I will on Wednesday the 9th day of September next at 2-30 P.M., will be sold in the Court House, the Mill of the Throstle Mill Company, situate in Mahaluxmi Road, in the Island of Bombay, adjoining the House of Framjee Nanabhoy, and near the Mill of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, with all necessary Boilers, Engines, Spindles, Machinery, and Plant, for working 21,000 spindles.

The Mill is conveniently situated, is well-built and in good repair, is plentifully supplied with water and is fit d with all the modern improvemnnts for efficien ly carrying on its work.

The Ground belonging to the Mill is held upon lease renewable in perpetuity subject to a monthly rent of Rupees Two hundred.

The particulars and conditions of sale subject to which the property is to be sold may be seen at the office of the said Master, and of those Mr. KEIR, complainant's Solicitor, Medow Street, and of Mr. CRAWFORD, defendant's solicitor, Military Square, where also an abstract of the lease may be had. Mill may be inspected on application to Mr. DOWASJEE NANABHOY.—Dated this 18th day of August 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the competitive DESIGNS for the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL will be on view in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall till the 1st proximo, when the Committee appointed by Government to examine them will reporton their several merits.

Town Hall, 1st Sept. 1863.

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 906 acres of land in Goa, 100 acres of which were planted with Coffee plants last month (June), and 100 acres more are now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to meet with a Partner. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark snuff-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Terms moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

Books, &c., for Sale.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published on the occasion of the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load; a carefully compiled Fortnightly Report on the Bombay and Kurrachee Markets; and the MANIFESTS OF ALL EXPORTS TO EUROPE AND AMERICA, in full, from date of previous Issue.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.

Single Copies, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments. Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES." NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in *moofi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one rupee. Hindu ditto, two rupees.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR, *Third Edition*, by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS.—Interest on Rupees, from ¼ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Lacs of Rupees, Life and Annuity tables; *Exchange*, Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6½. per Rupee; pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s. 1d. to 5s. 6d. per dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling at ditto; Commission or Inland Exchange from ¼ to 10 per cent.

FOR SALE.—

	Rs. A.
The Bombay Army List, corrected to 30th June	3 4
The Madras ditto ditto	5 0
The Bengal ditto ditto	5 12
The Times of India and Bombay Gazette Rupee Almanacs for 1863. Each	0 12
A Compendium of English and Gujarati Dictionary &c. By Jadhorlal and two others	3 4
A Compendium of Molesworth's Marathi and English Dictionary. By Baba Padmanji	6 12
Moonshee Goolaum Mahomed's Hindoostanee Dialogues. 2nd Edn., greatly enlarged	3 0
Forbes's Hindoostanee Manual	2 14

☞ The above prices include postage to any part of India.

24 Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

The Maori Wars.

THE LATE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CAREY ...Rs. 4 8
INCIDENTS IN THE MAORI WAR 1860-1 by SIR JAMES ALEXANDER, 8vo. cloth... 8 0
A VACATION TOUR IN THE ANTIPODES, New Zealand, New South Wales, &c., by R. A. HEYWOOD, M. A., cr. 8vo. ... 5 12
SKETCHES illustrative of the Native Inhabitants of New Zealand, by A. Earle, Draughtsman, H. M.'s Beagle, folio ... 20 0
NEW ZEALAND BIRDS, illustrated by George R. Angas; a multitude of finely coloured plates, imperial folio ... 80 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

MAPS MOUNTED ON CLOTH.

	Rs. A.
Roads in the Bombay Presidency up to Oct. 1860	1 0
The Island of Bombay, 1843. By Capt. T. B. Jervis...	1 0
Ditto (not mounted)	0 8
Bombay, with the harbour soundings (not mounted)	1 0
Delhi, and 400 miles round—showing principal towns, &c.	2 0
Read's Bird's Eye View of India	2 0
Panoramic View of India from the Himalayas	2 0
Read's Pictorial Map of India, from Cape Comorin to Cabool	2 0
Siege of Delhi, showing country round, &c.	2 0
England and Wales. Ireland. Scotland. Europe. Asia. Africa. Italy and Switzerland. America. Each	1 8

CHEAP LITERATURE.

LEVER, C.—The Confessions of Glencore. Jack Hinton. The O'Donoghue. Arthur O'Leary. Harry Lorrequer. One of Them.—Each, Rs. 14.

Roland Cashel. Tom Burke of Ours. The Knight of Gwynne. Davenport Dunn. The Daltons. The Dodd Family Abroad. Charles O'Malley.—Each 2 vols. Rs. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

	Rs. A.
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge	6 4
——— of Geography	6 4
——— of History	6 4
——— of Biography	6 4
——— of Natural History	6 4
——— of Science and Art	6 4
The Cabinet Lawyer. 10th Edn. 1863	8 0
Macaulay's Essays. 2 vols	6 0
Miss Acton's Cookery Book. New Edn. 1863	5 12
Colenso's Arithmetic. Rs. 3. Key to ditto	3 12
——— Algebra, Part 1, Rs. 3. Part 2	3 12
——— Key to do. 3½. Part 2, Key	3 12
——— Plane Trigonometry, Part 1, Rs. 2½. Part 2	2 0
——— Key 2½. Part 2, Key	3 4
——— Euclid, with Geometrical Problems	3 0
Mayor's Spelling, Rs. 1. Carpenter's Spelling	0 12
Murray's Abridged Grammar	0 12

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHARTS

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs as.
Sindh and Cutch, including the Gulf of Cutch	3 0
Cape of Good Hope	2 0
Suez Bay	2 0
Mamtia Bay	1 0
Maulmain River	1 8
Zanzibar	1 8
Maulmain Harbour	2 0
Straits of Singapore (3 sheets)	4 8
Gulf of Cutch (2 sheets)	4 8
Cochin to Cape Comorin	2 0
Red Sea	2 8
Gulf of Bengal from Palmyra Point to Chittagong	2 0
Gulf of Bengal (Andaman Isles)	2 0
Gulf of Bengal (Tavoy, Mergui)	2 0
Gulf of Bengal (Bassein, Rangoon, Martaban)	2 0
Gulf of Bengal (Chittagong, Khyouk Phyou, Ramree)	2 0
Indian Ocean (3 sheets)	6 0
Persian Gulf (2 sheets)	4 0
Straits of Malacca (2 sheets)	4 0
China Sea (4 sheets)	8 8
Bombay Harbour	2 8
Several Bays near Cape Aden	2 0
Kurrachee Harbour, (2 sheets)	6 0
Point de Galle	2 8
Bay of Bengal	3 0
Coromandel Coast, (3 sheets)	6 0
Arracan Coast and Islands	3 0

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged*.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

☞ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Books, &c., for Sale.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, constituting the High Court of Bombay, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other Documents relative to the same.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

HERBERT & CO.'S
LETTS'S DIARIES, FOR 1864.

Sounds which address the Ear are lost and die
In one short hour; while that which strikes the Eye
Lives long upon the mind; the faithful sight
Graves on the memory with a beam of light.

FOLIO, 8 inches by 12½ inches.

One Day in a Page, with Sunday ....each Rs.	10 8
Two Days in a Page, with Sunday..... „ Rs.	9 0

QUARTO, 7½ inches by 9½ inches.

One Day in a Page, with Sunday ....each Rs.	7 8
Two Days in a Page, with Sunday ..... „ Rs.	6 0

OCTAVO, 4½ inches by 7½ inches.

One Day in a Page, with Sunday ....each Rs.	5 0
Two Days in a Page, with Sunday ..... „ Rs.	4 0

POCKET EDITION.

SMALL OCTAVO, 3¼ inches by 6 inches.

Two Days in a Page, with Sunday.....each Rs. 3 0

EVERYBODY'S DIARY.

FOLIO, 8 inches by 12½ inches.

This is a remarkably useful book; it is *interleaved* with Blotting Paper, and a week is comprised in *two pages*.

Each. Rupees 2 8.

HERBERT & Co., will receive Stocks of Letts's Diaries by each succeeding OVERLAND STEAMER, and they request their constituents to forward their orders as soon as possible.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
RECEIVED PER STEAMER "JEDDO."

The Ediburgh Review for July	Rs. 3 12
The Wanderer in Western France. By G. T. Lowth, Esq., author of The Wanderer in Arabia, &. Illustrated by the Hon. Eliot York, M.P.	9 12
Natural History and Sport in Moray. By Charles St. John	6 8
Reminiscences of an Old Sportsman. By Col. J. P. Hamilton, K. H. 2 vols. in 1	7 8
Lyra Eucharistica. By Revd. O. Shipley	3 12
The Earliest Student, being the memorials of John Mackintosh. By Dr. N. Macleod	2 12
True Riches; or, wealth without wings. By C. S. Arthur	2 0
The Missionary Life and Labours of Francis Xavier, &c. By H. Venn, B. D.	5 12
A First Year in Canterbury Settlement. By S. Butler	3 12
Home Walks and Holiday Rambles. By the Revd. C. A. Johns, B. A.	4 8
The Gospel of the Pentateuch. A set of Parish Sermons. By Revd. C. Kingsley	3 12
Baron Munchausen	0 12
Constructive Latin Exercises for teaching the elements of the language, &c., By J. Robson B. A.	3 12
Henry's first Latin Book. By Revd. T. K. Arnold	2 4
Arnold's Second Latin Book and Practical Grammar	3 0
——— First Verse Book, Parts I & 2	2 0
A Short Latin Grammar. By F. H. Key, M. A.	2 12
Life of Sir Thomas Munro. By ditto	6 0
Travers's Publii Terentii Afri Andria	2 12
Guy's School Geography on new and easy plan	2 4
Psalm & Hymn Tunes, Chants, Sanctuses, Responses, &c., harmonized for four Voices &c. By Revd. W. J. Hall, M. A.	9 0
Winslow's The Man of God	2 0
Punch, Vol. 44., ——— Jan. to June '63	6 8
London Journal, Vol. 37. Ditto	3 8
Reynolds's Miscellany, Vol. 30. Ditto	3 0
London Society, Vol. 3. Ditto	4 4
All the Year Round, Vol. 8	4 4
Chambers's Journal, Vol. 19. Ditto	3 0
Family Friend, Ditto	2 12
Cornhill Magazine, Vol. 7	5 12
Cassell's Family Paper, Vol. 11	3 8
Temple Bar, Vol. 3	3 8
The Sixpenny Magazine, Vol. 5	2 12
Once a Week, Vol. 8	5 12
Bannatyne's Examination Book for passing for Lieutenant	3 12
Alexander's 600 Examination Questions	1 8
Instruction of Musequetry	0 12
New Infantry Drill, 1863, Pocket Edn	0 12
Sullivan's Literary Class Book	2 0
Gray's Anatomy	18 0
Powers's Chemistry, 1863	7 12
Wilson's Anatomist's Vade Mecum	7 12
Bowman's Practical Chemistry	4 12
——— Medical Chemistry	4 12
Owen and Dames's Lectures on Artillery	12 0
Mrs. Henderson's Ballroom Guide	2 12
Parfait Magician	3 0
Kestevin's Domestic Medicine	5 12
Bull's Hints to Mothers	4 8
Robbins's Cavalry Catechism	3 12
Mysteries of Life, Death, and Futurity	3 12
White's Parriery. By Spooner	3 12
Cox's Digest of Criminal Law	5 12
Good Words, 1862	5 12
Papers for the Schoolmaster, 11 vols	16 8
Ponting's Photographic Difficulties	2 0
Malton's Skeleton Diagrams for Battalion Drill	3 8
Gonzalez's Book of Prescriptions	5 12
Griffiths's Artillerist's Manual	5 12
Lefroy's Handbook for Field Service	5 12
Page's Book of Physical Geography	1 8
Johnson's Rasselas	2 0
Inoch's Outlines of English History	1 2
Eton Latin Grammar	1 8
Plays—Jessie Brown: Merry Wives of London, Alonzo the Brave. Lady of the Lake. Zarah Maldina Each.	0
Lady Audley's Secret. By Miss Braddon	4 2
Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs and Ballads.	2 1

THE FAMILY ATLAS, containing 80 maps, constructed by eminent Geographers, and engraved on steel, under the superintendence of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, including the Geological Map of England & Wales, by Sir I. Murchison, F. R. S. The Star maps by Sir John Lubbock, Bart. And the Plans of London and Paris, with the new discoveries and other improvements to the latest date. And an Alphabetical Index, 1863... 60 0

☞ *Cover slightly damaged.*

RECEIVED ON 10TH INSTANT.

The Engineer's Handy Book	1 4
The Girl's Birthday Book. Illustrated	3 12
Ambition; or, the Prelate. By J. F. Smith	1 8
Old New Zealand; being Incidents of Native customs and character in old times. By a Pakeha Maori	3 12
Sea Songs and Ballads. By Dibdin and others	2 4
Captains Speke and Grant's Route Zanzibar to Egypt	3 0
One of Them. By Lever	1 8
Romance of Military Life. By W. Russell	1 8
Robert Browning's Poems. Vol. 2. Tragedies, &c. Vol. 1, Lyrics, Romances, &c.	5 4
Beadle's American Library of Tales. 4 Vols	3 0
A Military View of recent campaigns in Virginia and Maryland. By Capt. Chesney, R. E. With Maps	4 8
Railways in the East and in high thermometric regions. 2 Vols. By W. D. Haskoll	47 0
Gully's Guide to Domestic Hydrotherapeia. The water cure in acute disease. 1863	1 14
The Private Detective. By A. Forrester, Jun	1 8
The Indian Maiden. By P. B. St. John	1 8
The American Mail Bag, or tales of the war	1 8
Sir Walter Scott's The Betrothed	0 12
Hand Book of Chess and Draughts	0 12
The First Year of the War in America. By E. A. Pollard, Editor *Richmond Examiner*	3 12
My Southern Friends. By E. Kirke	1 2
Chronicles of Carlingford: Salem Chapel	2 12
Chronicles of Carlingford: Oliphant's Margaret	2 12
Pictures from the British Navy. By Adams.	
Portraits from the Bible. New Testament Series. By Rev. A. Oxenden	2 4
Life of Washington Irving, Vol. 3	1 8
Cassell's Family Paper, Vols. 9 and 10. Each	3 0
Dod's Peerage and Baronetage, 1863	8 0
——— Parliamentary Compan

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 7th Sept., 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	158 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	1¼ do.	279 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	12 prem.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	.....	42 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	65 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	98 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	60 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	175 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	25	.....	52 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	159 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	184 prem.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,000 per share	Rs. 27,500 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 9,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,000	375 per share	Rs. 12,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	500 per share	Rs. 3,000 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 33,000 / (pm.
Do. B do.	5,000	.....	(per share)
Frere Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 37,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	800	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	318-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New 4.20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. Ry. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nmi.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share	Rs. 300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockji Pittit spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 165 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 525 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 475 prem
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2-0 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 200
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....	Rs. 1,575 prem.
Miscellaneous.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	1,500 prem.
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....	Rs. 3.50 prem.
House and Land Investment Company	200	.....	150 prem.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	5,000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	150 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	550 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	350 prem.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	50 prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		103½
,, Loan 1855-56	}	99½
,, Loan 1862-63		
,, Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		103½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		113½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10 5 5
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	4963
Gold Leaf	,,	16-14-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 15s.	0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	£2 2s.	6d. to £2 7s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s.	0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 10s.	0d.
To China	} No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17-to 18	

(PRICES CURRENT (1st Sep. 1863.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba		
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	490 to 495
New Dholleras, (ready.)	,,	435 to 487
New Bhowanggur, (ready.)	,,	4-5 to 488
New Oomrawuttee	,,	455 to 460
New Compta	,,	460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	540 to 560
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	440 to 445
New Veeravul	,,	435 to 460
New Khandeish	,,	435 to 438
New Pornthee	,,	460 to 462
New Accola	,,	470 to 475
New Mangalore	,,	460 to 492
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to Rs. 1,615.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-14 to 7 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	,,	6-14 to 7
Gingelly mixed (Black	,,	32 to 33
and White)	,,	37 to 38
Niger	,,	27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Sept. 5	Columbian (s)	Granger	Hongkong 12 Singapore 21 Penang 23 and Galle 31 Aug.
	Edendale	Martin	London 29 May.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Sept. 5	Margaret Jane	Bristow	Persian Gulf.
	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat.
	British India	Sorabjee	Liverpool.
6	Keeratta Roodreen	Nacoda	Cochin & Colombo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Columbian*, from Hongkong, &c.—Mr. Andrians; Mr. Tapp; Dr. Meulman; two Miss Mortimas; Mr. Newell; and four natives.

Per Ship *Edendale*, from London.—Mr. T. R. Morrison.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—One hundred natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

For London.

Defiance.—3 cases old wearing apparels, plate and books, Remington and Co.

City of Glasgow.—280 pieces tugurwood, 100 cwt., 181 pieces columbegwood 60 cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Gateseau.—20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co.; 200 bales cotton 700 cwt. Pemabhoy Hemabhoy; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., A Russoolsaw.

Star of Brunswick.—99 bales cotton, 349¾cwt., Eardjee Naironjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—6 bales cotton waste, 134 cwt., Narayen Waswedewjee; 25 chests M. opium, 136 lbs. each, Camajee Pochajee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Indore.*—5 cases printed books, 700 nos., Jaffer Noordin.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 box real pearls, Culliandass Kirparam.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

	Vessels.	Stations.
1.	Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Coromandel	
3.	Geelong	
4.	Hugh Rose	
5.	Snake	
6.	Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

567 City of Glasgow, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 18)
954 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 2)
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Cochin & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1633 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers.
904 Baron Renfrew, Rose—Killick Nixon & Co.
639 Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 17)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
993 Duke of Newcastle—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 15)
1325 Kuroclyden, Wright.
1165 Gatineau, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. July 24)
1354 Gertrude, Congden—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 17)
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co.
1596 John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1236 Lancastrian, T. Donaldson—G. S. King & Co.
797 Mary Sparks, Oldham—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. July 1)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 18)
999 Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co.
1057 Sabelle, Dawson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.
1632 Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K. Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 27)
965 Tangier, Owens—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1104 Vesuvius, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co. (c. l. Aug. 13)
1345 Zoboski, Powell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 22)

FOR HAVRE.

549 City of Edinburgh, Soden—F., Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept 1)

FOR BORDEAUX.

310 Zodiaque, Gardner—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. Aug. 27)

FOR TUTICORIN.

492 Traveller, Fletcher—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Aug. 31.)

FOR COCONNO.

86 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Mulpus.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1300 Salsette (s), H. W. King—P. & O. Co. (c. l. Sept. 4)

FOR CALCUTTA.

709 Birkby, Purdy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
629 Hyderoe, Criston.
831 Janet Cowan, McKirdy—Peel, Cassels & Co.
410 Ophir, Miles.
598 Sea Lion, Alexander—D. P. Bramhall.
1179 Thomas Seddon, Dodd—Finlay, Clark & Co (c. l. Aug. 27)

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

1340 Wings of the Wind, Whyle—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

734 Sydney (s), A. Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

394 Kurrachee (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Sept. 4)

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

1289 Indore (s), Brown—C. M. S. N. Co. (c. l. Aug. 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

450 Dalhousie (s), Morland, B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Aug. 26)
496 Monitor, Eaton—W. Nicol & Co.
454 Pioneer (s) Launton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Sept. 3)
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Cohen & Co.

FOR PONDICHERRY MADRAS.

492 Adelaide, Couper—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR CHINA.

341 Sunlee (s), J. Milbanke—A. Hubibbhoy. (c. l. Sept. 4)

FOR PENANG AND RANGOON.

689 Futtay Moobaruck, Nacoda—HajeeSoolaman. (c. l Sept. 4)

FOR MAURITIUS.

694 Mayaram Dayaram, Brady—H. C. Latiff Cadoo.

NOT FIXED.

307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
277 Bombay (s), J. Wesley—C. Nasserwanjee. (For sale.)
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
750 Chapman, R. Harland—B. H. Cama.
651 Diligentia, A. Porter—Finlay Clark & Co.
1091 Elphalet Greeley, Cutter—Pestonjee Hormusjee Sons
908 Esmeralda, York—Stearns Hobart & Co.
291 Futle Mubarruck, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock).
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff, Hamoody, Nacoda.
934 Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co,
677 John Bright (s), Betham—C. M. S. N. Co.
894 Joshua, Bartlett—Ewart Latham & Co.
598 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
1187 Lady Franklin, C. Ramle—Donaldboy & Byramjee.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
773 Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co.
844 Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
284 Parsie, Burke.
595 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
932 Princess Royal, Crockett—Leckie & Co.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.
253 Shanghai, W. Maglan—S. M. A. Latiff.
253 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick.
410 Tilly (s), Clayton—B. I. S. N. Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

709 Azof, (Refitting.)
1290 Behar, Dundas.
Columbian (s), G. A. Granger.
1169 Jeddo, Brown.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
459 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLood—Fleming & Co.
639 Sale, Nordgren—B. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

500 Anna Henderson, Kimalee—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Pras.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Aug. 26th announced the arrivals of the *Thomas Harward*, Robinson, (port not mentioned) touched at Aden 28th July; *Peveril of the Peak*, *Humber Arstides*, *Fatty Allum*, and *Leamington*, particulars not received.

The telegraph of Aug. 25, announced to arrivals of the *Alnwick Castle*, Taylor, from London 25th May, touched at Madras 18th August; *Talavera*, *Thomas Harward*, and *Arstides*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Remlow, Captain R. W., 6th Dragoons, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Wooden, Quarter Master C., Inniskilling Dragoons, on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 5TH, 1863.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

1. An European Garrison Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble on the 7th instant, at 11 A.M. at the Messroom, 103rd Regiment, for the trial of Private R. Hayes, 103rd Regiment, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it:—

President.—Captain Muter, 21st Regt. N. I.

Members.—Captain DeVitre, 103rd Regt., and Captain Wein, 103rd Regt., three Subalterns from 103rd Regt., and four Subalterns from 18th Regt.

The names and dates of Commissions of the Subalterns warned for this duty to be taken with them to the Court.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

2. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

Bombay, Sunday, 6th September 1863.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 4th September 1863.

Lieut. W. A. Park, Cadre 3rd Europeans, is appointed Adjutant of the Kurrachee Depot, pending the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 13th August 1863

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following War Office Letter for general information and guidance;

SERVICE—SOLDIERS.

DISCHARGES.

War Office, 15th August 1862.

SIR,—I am desired by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, and to acquaint you in reply that the additional year's service allowed to Soldiers who were present at the siege and defence of Lucknow, carries with it every advantage accruing from length of service, and therefore the man named in the margin who enlisted for Ten Years under the limited service act, was eligible for discharge on completing nine years service.—I have, &c.

Sergeant B. Berry, 90th Foot

E. LUGARD.

To the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

Head Quarters, Simla, 19th August 1663.

The following extract of a Military Letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, No. 219, dated the 17th of June last, is published for information:

"I approve of the grant to the Lahore Light Horse, of one gratuity yearly, for long Service and Good conduct, of 5s, 10s, or 15s, according to the claims of the Man selected."

Head Quarters, Simla, 28th July 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Benares, on Tuesday the 10th of March 1863, Futteh Sing, Sowar, No. 449, of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—With having at Ranegunge on the 18th of December 1862, struck his superior Officer, Wasawa Sing, Jemadar, of the same Regiment, being in the execution of his office.

Finding.—The Court finds the Prisoner, Futteh Sing, Sowar, 449, of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, not Guilty of the charge brought against him, and acquits him thereof.

KAN SING, Subadar Major,
30th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry,
Benares, 10th March 1863 President.

Revised Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner Futteh Sing, Sowar, 449, of the 9th Bengal Cavalry is Guilty of the charge brought against him.

Sentence.—The Court does now sentence the Prisoner Futteh Sing, Sowar, 449, 9th Bengal Cavalry, to be dismissed the service.

KAN SING, Subadar Major,
30th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry,
Benares, 14th July 1863. President.

Approved and confirmed
HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in Chief in India.

Simla, 21st July 1863.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.—Jemadar Wassawa Sing ordered Sowar Futteh Sing to pay a debt which he disputed, and laid hold of the Sowar's hand in which the money was, to compel obedience.

His Excellency observes that, the Jemadar exceeded his authority injudiciously and improperly. When a Sepoy disobeys the order of his Officer, he should be put in confinement, without altercation, and the Officer should scrupulously avoid laying hands on the offender.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel, Adjutant General.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At the Station, Purneah, on the 22nd August, the wife of J. E. Bennet, Esq., Indigo Planter, of a daughter.

At "Tumior," 13, Garden Reach, the wife of Mr. Charles Herbert Wilson, of a daughter

At Bangalore, on the 27th August, the wife of Captain James Orr, 27th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

At Shanghae, on the 20th July, the wife of Henry de Castella, Master of the British steamer *Express*, of a son.

At Beauregard, Hongkong, on the 27th July, the wife of John W. Morice, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 5th September, At Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Revd. John Gibson, Captain Roland R. Wallace, Settlement Officer, Shikarpoor, to Thomasine Elizabeth Henrietta, third daughter of W. E. Bowne, Esq., Southampton.

DEATHS.

At Kurrachee, on the 27th August, Alice Waters the beloved wife of Captain H. S. Anderson, 23rd Regiment N. I., aged 18 years and 10 months.

At Madras, on the 29th August, Mrs. J. Lawrence, relict of the late Mr. F. Lawrence, late Clerk of St. George's Cathedral, aged 44 years.

At Sea, on the voyage from Vancouver's Island, Freeman, Master of the British barque *Julia*.

At Shanghae, on the 11th July, Elizabeth, wife of Major Miller, 67th Regiment.

At Kinkiang, on the 14th July, McKenzie, Customs Officer.

At the Head-quarters of the 67th Regiment, Shanghae, on the 15th July, Emma Lydia, third daughter of W. N. Holton, of Westherry House, Roscommon, Ireland.

On board the *Fanny Fern*, Hongkong, on the 15th July, the infant son of Captain Jourdan, barque *Julia*.

At the Military Hospital, Kowloong, on the 15th July, George Dow, Corporal, 99th Regiment, aged 24 years.

At the Military Hospital, Hongkong, on the 15th July, Stephen Stamur, Private, 99th Regiment, aged 23 years.

At Quin-san, on the 16th July, A. P. Cookesley, D.A.C.G.

At Shanghae, on the 18th July, E. Boulanger.

At the Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 18th July, Charles Coates.

At the Military Hospital, Cowloong, on the 18th July, James Haverman, Private, 99th Regiment, aged 22.

At Shanghae, on the 21st July, Herbert L. Allen, master of the Pilot Association's schooner *Garland*, a native of Somersetshire.

At Hankow, on the 22nd July, R. C. Pearson.

At Shanghae, on the 23rd July, Auguste Tourniere, Counsellor-at-law.

At Shanghae, on the 24th July, Captain Arthur F. Robertson, 67th Regiment.

At Shanghae, on the 25th July, J. A. North, a native of Boston, U.S.A.

At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong on the 25th July, Frederick Romley, seaman of the ship *Apollo*.

At the Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 26th July, John Brady, seaman, unemployed; and Joseph Caruth destitute seaman.

At Shanghae, on the 28th July, Harris, late of the American barque *Pacific*.

On board H.N.M.S. *Citadel*, Hongkong, on the 28th July, George Johnnna Koch, seaman.

At Canton, on the 28th July, Maria Brown.

At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 29th July, William Smith, Private, H.M. 99th Regiment, aged 36 years.

At Hongkong, on the 31st July, Samuel Michael Carapiet.

At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 3rd August, Joseph Jackson, Private, Army Hospital Corps, aged 31 years.

At the Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 3rd August, Charles White, destitute seaman.

At the Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 4th August, William Browne and W. Peterson, unemployed seamen.

At the Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 6th August, Hugh McFadyen, seaman, unemployed.

Sporting.

DECCAN MONSOON MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE great eventful day for Poona, when thousands congregate to enjoy the sport at the Deccan Monsoon Meeting had arrived and showed by the numbers who foregathered from the surrounding country and Bombay, that the good old racing spirit of English-men was not all alive. Thursday the 3rd instant was ushered in with a clear bright morning and a calm cloudy sky, giving promise of a favourable day for the sport. By break of day was to be seen a gathering of the knowing ones and the noble animals that were to constitute the attraction of the day taking their morning breathings preparatory to the coming struggles. As the day advanced strings of pedestrians and vehicles formed from all parts towards the centre of attraction like so many radii of a circle, and by the appointed hour a large number were assembled about the course. At the Grand Stand was to be seen much of the beauty and fashion of Poona which extended in elegant vehicles for some distance on either side of the course. The roof of the stand was tolerably filled with young and gay men with evident sporting tendencies, book in hand and pencil to the lips. The steward's stand was filled with the great purveyors to the entertainment to the public and their friends. His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield honored the occasion, and was amongst the élite at the Grand Stand. Time advanced and at length the, "to prepare" blast of the bugle thrilled through the air and put all on the look out after the given time, the second blast calls forth the proud competitor for the Poona Derby, and one by one are they to be seen leaving their respective stables. The first on the course were *Kismutgar* and *Jairam*, both looking well and sprightly. Next followed *Compensation* and *Little Bijou*, who took their preliminary canter, eliciting from the lips of some of the fair ones as they passed the stand, the exclamation "Oh! what beauties!" The big black horse *Bashier* followed, looking strong and racing-like. Next came the favourite, *Raby*, promising from his appearance and style of going, a golden harvest to all those who had staked their money on him. Then round the corner was seen that neat and perfect little animal *Potomac* coming at a walking pace towards the stand, his rider showing that calm and confident bearing which was reminiscent of the mischief he intended. The rest followed, all showing that justice had been done them by their owners and trainers.

The Starter, Major Martin, was then seen at his post calling the horses together. Now came the moment of excitement. Steadily advancing towards the post were to be seen the group, but the line being broken by *Bashier* and the mare, they were recalled, only, however, for a moment, for soon were they together again, and down fell the flag from the starter. Away sped the troop at a terrific pace round the corner, Benson, on *Jairam*, making the running well ahead, having with his usual sport secured the inside. They ran thus to the foot of the hill when they broke, and as they ascended the hill the powers of the stronger ones began to tell. *Raby* at the three quarter mile post made a push for the leading horse and in a few strides collared him. It was evident that *Jairam* had done his best, but the game little animal was not to be shaken off, and, sticking to *Raby*, ran along with him to the half mile post from home, when *Raby* was seen slightly to head which called forth from one of the *very* knowing ones on the stewards' stand: "*Raby's* race in a canter." But, unnoticed, another chesnut had steadily advanced to *Raby's* quarter, and as they rounded the corner towards home, came up with and passed him, *Jairam* falling to the rear. The favorite was seen at the whip, but nothing could shake, the coolness of *Potomac's* rider, who was on steadily playing the favourite up the run in; however, neither whip nor spur was of avail, for *Potomac* was landed an easy winner by half a neck, in a race as cleverly ridden as any on record, *Compensation* running game and coming in a very good third. No small sum of money changed hands, and great and earnest were the congratulations offered to *Potomac's* owner as the winner of the Poona Derby.

The second race, the Grand Stand Selling Stakes, caused but little excitement, there being but two in the race, a protest having been put in against the horse *Regular* which debarred him from running. The two started and kept together to the run in, when *Abdool Wahab* headed and won easily in a canter.

The third a tattoo race next came off, but *Glentilt* was too much for the little mare, the former winning easily. *Faugh-a-Ballagh* not starting from some mistake.

Then followed the last race of the day—the *Galloway Maidens*, for which seven came to the post, all looking sprightly and well up to the mark. The starter, Major Martin, got them well together, and off they went with a beautiful start, *Good Success* and *Zaufer* being the favorites. All kept in a cluster to the half mile in, when *Laddie* and *Little Bijou* took the lead followed by *The Don*. At the distance *The Don* was seen to creep up and take the lead, causing the two to bring the whip and spur to work. The three ran together to within a hundred yards from home, when *The Don* pushed ahead and was landed an easy winner, without whip or spur. *Little Bijou*, having run for the Derby, was not so fresh as his opponent or there might have been a different tale to be told. *Laddie*, a game little grey, was well ridden throughout, but was not equal to the winner.

Subjoined is the result of the day's sport.

1ST RACE.—*The Poona Derby.* Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. 1½ miles.

Entrance 5 G. M. if entered and named by 15th May. Do. 10 G. M. do. 1st July. Do. 15 G. M. do. 1st August, when the Race was to be finally closed.

The Slashers	c	a	h	Bolonas	8st. 12lbs.	Nutt.	1			
The H. Names	c	a	c	Raby	8st. 11lb.	Dow	2			
The Allies	b	h	a	Compensation	8st. 12lbs.	Hogg.	3			
H. H. Aga Khan's	b	a	h	Bashier	8st. 12lbs.	Syed..	4			
N. Nesserwanjee's	Br.	b	a	h Kittygar	8st. 12lbs.	Nagoo				
The Stables	b	a	h	Little Bijou	9st.	Emam				
Mr. Douglas	g	a	h	Marmion	8st. 8lbs.	Shanley				
Mr. Tapleys	c	a	m	Lillian	8st. 11lbs.	Raojee				
Major Crosbie's	g	a	h	b l e	8st.	Capt. Brown.				
H. H. Aga Khan's	b	h	a	Jairam	8st. 11lb.	Benson.				
The Stables	g	a	h	Gaylad	8st. 5lbs.	Cooshna				

Time—2m. 58s.

2ND RACE.—*The Grand Stand "Selling" Stakes* Rs. 300 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 50, if entered and named by 1st June. 100 Rs. if entered and named by 1st August, when the Race will be finally closed. For all horses. 1000 Rs. to carry 10st 7lbs. 7lbs. to be deducted for every 100 Rs. R. C.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g	a	h	Abdool Wahab	8st. 3lbs.	Benson.	1			
Ali Abdoola's	b			Aust Albemarle	8st. 3lbs.	Dow	2			

Time—3m. 4s.

3RD RACE.—*A Tatto Race.* Rs. 75 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. For all Tattoos, 13 hands and under. Catch weights. ½ a mile.

Mr. Nutt's	i	g	a	t Glentilt	Owner	1
Mr. A's	c	o	m	Jilt	Rowjee	2
Mr. Thornton's	d	d	t	Faugh-a-Ballagh	Chance	0

Time—1m. 2s.

4TH RACE.—*The Galloway Maiden Stakes.* Rs 400 from the Fund. Entrance 10 G. M. For all Maiden Galloways 14 hands and under. Weight for inches. 1 mile. To close and name 1st September. 5 G. M. if entered and named by 1st June.

Mr. Shepherd's	b	a	g	The Don	8st. 12lbs.	5oz.	Rowjee	1		
Major Crosbie's	b	a	g	Little Bijou	8st. 7lbs.	14oz.	Emaum	2		
Mr. Douglas'	g	a	g	Laddie	8st. 5lbs.		Feroze	3		
Mr. Thornton's	g	a	g	Dandy	8st. 9lbs.		Shanley	0		
H. H. Aga Khan's	c	a	g	Zaufer	8st. 11lbs.	12oz.	Benson	0		
The Allies'	g	a	g	Jeff. Davis	9st.		Hogg	0		
Mr. Tapley's	g	a	g	Good Success	8st. 11lbs.	6oz.	Nutt	0		

Time—1m. 58s.

THE DECCAN RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

3RD DAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

AT half-past two o'clock, according to notice, the lovers of sport commenced to arrive on the ground, to witness, first of all, the shooting of the tie for the 2nd Prize of the Enfield Rifle Sweepstakes, between Private Lery and Mr. Carroll; need we say that our former prophecy was a true one, need we inform our readers that the gallant soldier hit the Bull's eye, whilst the schoolmaster was "abroad," and had to sing small to an outer? We suppose we must, otherwise Daniel the Second will not be relied on again. Carroll led off at 200 yards, (the distance last fired at) and made an outer. Immediately after Lery "pressed the trigger," up sprung the "white and reg flag, and Lery was congratulated on his victory. Now commenced the last Match of the day, in competition for a very handsome and perfectly finished rifle made to order for the occasion by "Daw," and worth 400 Rs. Eight names were entered, chiefly of men known for their steadiness and excellence in shooting, and for the interest they both feel and show in rifle shooting. In the first round Taaks, Gamble and Turner delivered each a shot into the unpainting Bull's-eye, whilst Donner is sole representative of the "Central" field force, and three "outers" and an "egg" showed the success of the other four. The second round was an improvement. Three Bull's-eye to Donner, Blair and the Brigadier created a sensation amongst the bystanders; whilst Taaks and Robertson contented themselves with centres. The more modest Gamble, Turner and Stearns, not probably deeming themselves "*out and outers*," simply scoring "*outers.*" There was not a single miss recorded, though it would not have been taken amiss, could we have recorded that some of the fair sex, single or otherwise, rivalling their lovely sisters in England, had graced the ground, and encouraged the Riflemen with their ever welcome *tirmz* and elegant glances. The third round was not much to speak of, Donner and Blair made each their second Bull's-eye consecutively Robertson stuck to his "centre of attraction" whilst the other five——well——never mind! look at the score.

1st Range, 300 yards, any position.

	No. of rounds.			Total Points.	Total Hits.	Grand Total.
	1	2	3			
1 E. Taaks, Esq.	3	2	1	6	3	9
2 E. Donner, Esq.	2	3	3	8	3	11
3 H. Gamble, Esq.	3	1	1	5	3	8
4 J. Blair, Esq.	1	3	3	7	3	10
5 H.B.H. Turner, Esq.	3	1	1	5	3	8
6 W. F. Stearns, Esq.	0	1	0	1	1	2
7 Brigd. Tapp, C.B.	1	3	R	4	2	6
8 D. Robertson, Esq.	1	2	2	5	3	8
Total	14	16	11	41	21	62

Donner, Blair, and Taaks, were the undoubted favorites, the first named was unsurpassed in steadiness, though hard pressed by the Banker and Taaks. The second distance, however, of 600 yards, was likely to put them all on their mettle. Taaks, through some accident, led off with a ricoched, when, "thousand donner and blitzen!" Donner, Jupiter tonans himself stood forth! and crash went the deadly bolt into the fated bull's-eye again, not one, only—but one, two, three were hurled in by the same unerring marksman. The shooting of all the three rounds, at this distance, was without exception, the best we have ever had the happiness to witness, and we doubt very much whether the Rifle Association ever saw better, or even such good practise, on its own "native flats," in Bombay. The score shows more than two points for every hit, five of which were bull's-eyes: but the shooting of one or two considerably reduce the average.

We have sported the "red rag" ourselves "once upon a time," and we have had many and various opportunities of examining and testing both rifles and ammunition, under which circumstances we trust Mr. Stearns will not take our advice unkindly, when we recommend him for the future *not* to use the very handsomé silver mounted little American breech-loader in any match at long distances, against such weapons as Whitworth, Henry, and Westly Richards; for his failure must be absolute. Moreover the charges of powder and ball, encased in a copper cap, are never alike. One is generally stronger or weaker than another, and no accurate shooting can possibly be obtained. Such instruments are more adapted to ladies' firing, and even then, would not be admitted without symptoms of a "strike," some way or other. Mr. Stearn's spirited attempts deserved better success. —But to our Score:—

2nd range, 600 yards.

	No. of rounds.					Total Points.	Total Hits.	Grand Total.
	1	2	3	4	5			
1 G. Taaks, Esquire	2	1	1	1	1	6	5	11
2 G. Donner, Esquire	3	1	2	2	2	10	5	15
3 H. Gamble, Esquire	3	2	1	2	2	10	5	15
4 J. Blair, Esquire	2	2	3	3	1	11	5	16
5 Br

s'ile n'y trouvaient les pavres et les malheureux." He accepted with alacrity the office of president of the Society for ameliorating the condition of the working classes, and also presided over a society for assisting and providing for domestic servants. Convinced that the Government should be in continued communication with the soil whence its roots spring, Prince Albert knew well the source of the strength of the English nation—it is that no where does there exist less jealousy between different classes. The nobility has known how to preserve itself from three rocks against which so many aristocracies have struck—idleness, arrogance, and exclusiveness; and has known how to renew its blood and revive its ideas by opening its ranks to illustrious men who have been produced beyond its own sphere, and by submitting on all occasions to the salutary control of public opinion.

But it was not England only which occupied his attention. His favorite idea was the *rapprochement* of different nations, and the advancement of general civilization. His principle title to glory will be that he was the promoter of an enterprise which may be considered as a living symbol of the tendencies of the age. Universal exhibitions which have since been three times in operation with such admirable regularity, at first seemed Utopias. People delighted, according to custom, in exaggerating the difficulties. How was it possible to reunite at one point, specimens of all the productions of the globe? where find the funds necessary for the construction of a palace sufficiently vast for making so gigantic an experiment? How could so much merchandise be guaranteed against the risks of such long voyages; such an immense chaos be brought into order; and prizes distributed in a spirit of impartiality incontestable enough to prevent international recriminations and jealousies? Prince Albert refuted all these objections with a spirited intelligence which carried conviction with it. The greatness of the work sustained him and soon public opinion was unanimous in thanking him for his happy initiative. The Prince understood that the character which prevails in modern Society is the cosmopolite. To the egotism and isolation of ancient times has succeeded a *solidarité*, moral and material, which makes the efforts and progress of every nation co-operate towards one common end. What was local becomes universal, and every where the same ideal presents itself to the meditations of thinkers as well as to the activity of governors. Necessitated to follow the progress of events at all points of the globe at once, statesmen acquire in a manner the gift of ubiquity. United by electric wires, the capitals of Europe might be said to live, in the present day, a common existence, and be parts of the same city. Routine is vanquished by the incessant exchange of all the resources of humanity and industry, touched by the magic wand of science, strides from prodigy to prodigy. Frontiers and custom-houses do not arrest the flight of thought, nor the development of commerce. The ocean no longer resembles the *oceano dissociabili* of the poet: it unites instead of separates.

The exhibition of 1851 afforded a most brilliant testimony to this *solidarité* of nations. By furnishing the partisans of free trade with arguments more adequate than any they had brought forward before; by throwing light on the question of tariffs, one of the most controverted of our time; by demonstrating the advantages of competition in solving the problem of cheap living; by proving with what facility and celerity the most varied merchandise could be transported from one end of Europe to the other; it aroused a universal spirit of inquiry whence have proceeded the most fruitful lessons in political economy. The liberal tendencies which have since then developed themselves in the domain of commerce and industry, spring directly from this grand and solemn experiment.

One of the happiest practical results has been a sincere union between England and France. The English alliance, after having been a long time a theory, became a reality. More Frenchmen have crossed the Channel in a season than formerly in a century, and in learning to know each other the two nations, so well formed to esteem and understand each other, marvel at the inveterate hate which separated their ancestors. The sovereigns, like the nations themselves have had frequent relations. In 1854 the Emperor was at Boulogne, presiding at the military exercises of a camp formed on the part of the coast, where at the beginning of the century an army was concentrated destined to invade the three kingdoms. Not only did England see a hundred thousand men manœuvre at this celebrated point without suspicion, but Prince Albert went there to visit the French sovereign, in order to give by his presence a proof of the change which since the first Empire had been produced in men's minds.

No one understood better than Prince Albert the majesty of these great spectacles, and no one was prouder than he of the prosperity of his adopted country. On their part the English considered him as the first among their compatriots: he had legitimately obtained the naturalization which had been accorded to him at the time of his marriage. Field Marshall, Privy Councillor, receiving an income of 36,000 pounds a year, Colonel of the 11th Hussars and of the Grenadier Guards, Governor of Windsor, Knight of the Garter, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, he merited all the honours bestowed upon him; and when in 1859 he received the title of Prince Consort, which placed him above all foreign Royal Highnesses, the entire nation applauded. The English who attach so much importance to interior life and to the sanctity of the conjugal relation, were grateful to him for the happiness he bestowed on their Queen. Each year added to the sympathetic consideration with which his name was surrounded and each day he acquired new rights to general esteem, which was his greatest recompense. More and more devoted to scientific pursuits, he presided in 1860 at the fourth congress of international statistics (the first was held at Brussels in 1853, the second at Paris in 1855, the third at Vienna in 1857). The idea of these congresses, so useful to the reasonable union of public interest, arose at the time of the exhibition of 1851, and the Prince attached with reason great importance to them. He desired to see a uniformity of weights, measures and coinage, established between the different nations, and in his remarkable speech on July 16th 1860, which worthily terminates the collection published by the Queen, he insisted on the necessity of discovering and applying great principles upon which it would be possible to found what he so aptly called the common action of nations. Prince Albert was preparing to direct the new universal exhibition announced for the year 1862, and he joyfully saw the epoch approach, when his devotion to science and his love of work would find so many occasions to be usefully exercised. But Providence had decided otherwise. At the beginning of the month of December 1861, he went to Cambridge to the Prince of Wales. On the journey he caught cold, which did not, however, prevent his being present the following day at a review of volunteers. Soon the cold turned to a violent fever, and the Prince felt himself struck mortally. He called his daughter, the Princess Alice, and entreated her to watch over her mother and prepare her for the impending grief; and surrounded by his beloved family he died on the 14th of December with the dignity and calm of a good man. Bereaved of that husband whom she herself called "the life of her life" the Queen was overwhelmed with the deepest affliction, and her subjects associated themselves in her sorrow as they had associated themselves in her joys. Four years before when her eldest daughter, the Princess Victoria, married the Prince Royal of Prussia, all classes of the population, in giving vent to their enthusiasm for her who had so well known how to unite the duties of a woman and a sovereign; wished her in the happiness of her child, a reward for the noble example she had given on the throne; and now her kingdom, which is indeed her family, evinced a sympathy with her still more intense, and participated in all her misery.

On the day of the funeral, London, usually so noisy, seemed struck with stupor. Business was stopped, life suspended; every one deplored as a public calamity, the premature death of this Prince of forty-two years of age, yesterday still in the vigour of hope and health. Queen Victoria has since devoted herself entirely to the memory of her husband, and death itself has been unable to destroy the communion of these two souls. Her chief wish has been to conform religiously to the intentions of the Prince, to realise his ideas, and to carry out his enterprises. "Worthy of admiration and respect under all human conditions, says M. Guizot, this faithful tenderness, active and ambitious for a cherished memory, is still more touching on the throne." Never has the sovereign of England inspired her people with more reverence and veneration than since she appeared at the domestic hearth, gentle and majestic, covering her sceptre and her crown with a veil of mourning, adorned by her children, and by her virtues,—with that indescribable completeness which is to be seenon no woman's face where sorrow has not set its sacred mark.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Columbian*, Captain Granger, with the China Mail arrived in our harbour on Saturday. She left Hongkong on the 12th August, Singapore 21st, Penang 23rd and Galle 31st. The following is a list of passengers;—Mr. Andrians; Mr. Tapp; Dr. Meulman; two Miss Mortmans; Mr. Newell; and four natives.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Overland China Mail, August* 12.)

THE London mail of June 26th arrived here on the 5th instant.

The past fortnight has not passed without one or two incidents of considerable importance.

In our last Summary it was stated that an American Barque, a French steamer, and a Dutch man-of-war, has been fired upon by the forts near Shimonesaki on the Inland Sea, and in the territory of the Prince Chosew. So far as can be ascertained, the Prince ventured upon these hostilities on his own responsibility. This will in future, most probably, be the form in which hostilities will be offered to foreign powers, so that it will be necessary to reduce the refractory princes in detail; our hopes, therefore, lie in the disunion which has arisen among the nobles, on the foreign question, and in blunders like the present where an impetuous Daimio challenges the West on his own account. It is the first clue to the tangled skein of Anglo-Japanese politics that has presented itself; for if, as at present appears likely, the nation leaves us to deal with each Daimio on his own territory, a prospect presents itself of gradual encroachment. The Inland Sea of Japan is navigated both by sailing craft and steamers of various foreign countries, and it has been found a convenient route for vessels going from Shanghai to Nagasaki and Yokohama. It is entered from the west by a Gibraltar, having forts on the north side, in the province of Nagato, and the island of Kiusiu on the South. The breadth of the strait is about three-quarters of a mile, and a pilot is required by foreign vessels passing through the Sea, which is rather a continuous strait than a sea.* The Gibraltar of this sea is a series of forts near the town of Shimonesaki on the northern shore. The prince of the territory has a long name and a short one, the latter being Mowori.† It would seem that Mowori has felt rather strongly on the Foreign question, of late, and his at length given vent to his feelings by firing at foreign vessels passing his forts. The American merchant ship *Pembroke* was the first to come under the operation of Mowori's matured ideas, and she took care to acquaint the United States Minister with the fact. The next vessel that offered a mark to the forts was the *Kienchang*, a despatch steamer belonging to the French Navy; on being fired upon, she lowered a boat to go on shore and ask for an explanation, but a shot struck the boat and it sank. The firing was from upwards of half-a-dozen forts and from the vessels moored behind a sand-bank; the guns were splendidly served, and the *Kienchang* was glad to adopt a suggestion made by her native pilot and take a channel little more to the south, hitherto unknown to Europeans. The next victim that presented itself for the practice of the Japanese artillerists was no less a vessel than the Dutch man-of-war steamer *Medusa*: having met and spoken with the *Kienchang*, she knew what to expect, and the Japanese found her tougher than the others. On the 11 ultimo, at 7 A.M., the *Medusa* entered the Straits and was saluted with a salvo of ten guns—two from a battery and eight from a brig of war. Those on board waited in silence for the first hostile ball, though it was feared that the Japanese would not have courage to fire upon a vessel able to retaliate. This was a mistaken fear, for a battery of eight thirty-two pounders, and a broadside from each of the two vessels anchored under the town sent a shower of iron over their heads. The *Medusa* at once replied with all her pieces on the port side, which told effectively both on the batteries and the ships-of-war. Unfortunately, a bank of sand prevented the Dutch steamer from getting near enough the Japanese vessels to sink or capture them; she was exposed to a cross fire from the batteries, was hulled by several shots in different places, and had three or four men killed by shells. The correct firing of the Japanese made the Captain of the *Medusa* fear for his boilers or rudder, so he steamed off after having been an hour and a half under fire. The Netherland's Consul-General was a passenger on board, and narrowly escaped being struck; he bears the highest testimony to the behaviour of all on board.

By this time the representatives of the insulted flags began to take action in the matter. America was first on the field, and Minister sending the *Wyoming* to take vengeance. The *Wyoming* is not a formidable vessel, her armament being four 32-pounders and two pivot guns; but she did her duty bravely if not effectively. The following short account of the action is from the *Japan Commercial News*:—

On nearing the Straits a signal gun was fired from a musket battery on the northern shore, which was repeated by two others to the westwards towards Shimonoseki. Mounting the main battery on the southern side of the entrance, a barque, brig, and steamer were discovered lying at anchor close to the north shore: the steamer and the brig were immediately made out to be the *Lancefield* and *Lanrick*; the barque's name we did not know. All the vessels were flying the Japanese flag at the peak, and the private colours of the Prince of Nagato at the main. We now steered directly for the vessels, when a battery of three guns on the northern shore, about 50 feet above the level of the sea, opened fire on us, cutting up the rigging between the main and mizen mast. We then ran up the American flag, and, still steaming on, were fired on by a battery of four guns: to this we replied with a broadside.

We were now rapidly approaching the vessels; the barque was close in shore; about fifty yards outside of her, and one length ahead, lay the brig another length ahead; and, fifty yards outside the brig was the steamer.

The main channel was outside of all these vessels, Captain McDougal gave orders to run the *Wyoming* between the steamer and the brig. As we got abreast of the barque she opened a broadside fire from three guns; in less than two minutes we were abreast of the brig and received her fire from four brass 32-pounders. We had the steamer on our port side, her guns, like the others, being trained on the channel, she fired a few swivels and small arms only. In passing we gave them all our guns on both sides hulling both the brig and steamer. Keeping close round the bows of the steamer we stood over toward the southern shore, receiving a constant fire from six batteries, the steamer, brig and barque. We hear got aground, but backed off without much difficulty. The steamer *Lancefield* having steam up, slipped her cable, keeping close along the northern shore, either with the intention of escaping, or of running on shore to examine the damage caused by our first shots. The *Wyoming* was now manœuvred in to position and a seven-inch shell was planted in the steamer direct amid-ships, about one foot above the water line. In an instant, volumes of steam and smoke issued out of her fore and aft: her boiler was exploded. After dropping two more shells into her hull, the order was given to cease firing on the steamer, and to direct the shots upon the different batteries, the barque and the brig, all of which were loading and firing as quickly as possible. Quite a number of shell exploded in the batteries, and considerable damage was done to the [illegible].

In passing out of the Straits, we deliver a few very effective shots into the brig, and the last seen of her she was fast settling by the stern; the fire from the batteries was kept up throughout, but somewhat slackened on our return.

By that time we had four men killed outright and seven wounded (one since died.) The armament of the *Wyoming* being only four 32-pounders and two pivot guns, opposed to six shore batteries of an average of three guns each, the barque six, the brig eight, and the steamer two, making in all thirty-four guns, mostly 32-pounders, Captain McDougal very wisely concluded to withdraw from so unequal a contest and proceed to Yokohama for more force. The captain, all his officers, and crew, behaved with the utmost coolness and bravery. The *Wyoming* was run into the midst of the enemy's vessels, receiving and returning broadsides at pistol range, at the same time sustaining a hot and continuous fire from shore batteries. When the successful shot struck the steamer our crew gave three hearty cheers. The action lasted one hour and ten minutes; we were hulled eleven times and received twenty or thirty shots in the masts, rigging and smoke-stack.

One 32-pound shell came through, immediately below the tackles of the forward broadside guns, and, exploding, killed one man and wounded five others.

The French men-of-war *Semiramis* and *Tancrede* proceeded to the spot on the 16th July. They met with little opposition, the Japanese evidently preferring to fight with an enemy over whom they have an advantage. Having selected a battery of five 25-pounder guns, the Admiral (Jaurez) decided upon destroying it; no opposition was offered, and the battery was demolished; a party was next sent on shore with an explanatory proclamation saying that the unarmed inhabitants of the villages would not be molested, the party was politely received by the Mayor of Tanaura and thanked for the proclamation which it brought. While on shore, firing was heard, and it proved to be the *Tancrede* engaged with another battery near Shimonaki, which was soon silenced. A force of 250 men were landed, and, while marching among some bushes, received an irregular fire from Japanese troops in ambush. They were immediately engaged and bayoneted, most of them saving themselves by flight. Having destroyed the batteries, set fire to the gun-carriages, and thrown the ammunition into the sea, the force finished up by setting fire to a powder magazine, which exploded as they were re-embarking. The Japanese had removed all their wounded from the captured batteries, but the pools of blood shewed that damage had been done. On the side of the French, three men were wounded. A body of 2,000 Japanese troops was noticed approaching the village where the French force had gone to fire the magazine, (and which, though deserted was evidently the abode of soldiers only) but a few well directed shells caused it to retire in confusion. Such is the result of the first hostile operations in Japan. Although the Japanese make good artillery practice, and are lively before a weaker enemy, they appear to shrink in the presence of an equal force.

From Peking we have intelligence to June 29th. The weather had been very hot (from 95 to 97 in the shade) and the house-flies and sand-flies very troublesome. The success of the Danish Envoy in obtaining a treaty, as stated in our last, is considered a triumph. China has now entered into treaty relations with eight nations, viz., Russia, United States, Great Britain, France, Prussia, Belgium, Portugal, and Denmark, whose treaties were signed in the order of their enumeration; a treaty was negotiated with Sweden, in 1845, but the Swedes have not appeared to claim the resent concessions to other powers. Much praise is due to the Danish envoy for his success in these negotiations, for the Chinese authorities were not inclined to make any more compacts of the sort; and he fully deserves the rewards we doubt not will be conferred on him at Copenhagen.

From the Northern Ports, we have no news of importance.

Of the Rebels we have some news. Gordon gained a victory on the 27th instant, (which would be important under other circumstances than those now existing), in the capture of Wu-kiang, a walled city 15 miles south of Soochow, and interrupting the communications between that strongbold and Hangchow, as well as with Shanghae, the source whence the rebels still draw large supplies of arms and men; but the victory is more than counterbalanced by the accession of Burgevine to the rebel ranks, with, it is said, 500 rowdies of all nations, chiefly American who have been conveyed in batches to Soochow. Burgevine's designs were openly discussed in the settlement for upwards of a week before he actually left the place, and having reached the ears of the Chinese authorities, they called upon the American Consul to prevent his departure; as was expected, however nothing of the kind was done, and Burgevine openly left Shanghae on the 29th July, and, on the 2d of August, succeeded by a *coupe de main* in carrying off the Chinese steamer *Kow-joe* from Sunkiang just as she was anchoring at the latter place on her return from Shanghae. Burgevine has been elevated to the rank of Wang, with the title *Kwei*, or Honorable, by the rebel chieftain, and, although neither his own military capacity nor the prowess of his tag-rag and bobtail crew of rowdies need inspire apprehension, he is dangerous, owing to the influence he is supposed to retain among a portion of Major Gordon's force. On the other hand, it is well ascertained that although Soochow is well defended and thoroughly fortified, the garrison is suffering from scarcity, and the strict blockade which the recent successes of the Imperialists enable them to maintain at Nanking will prevent supplies from being introduced from that direction. An embargo has recently been imposed at Shanghae and the transport of rice to the interior, as it was alleged that enormous supplies found their way to the interior, and into rebel hands. This has caused a panic among the large holders of rice in Shanghae.

In Shanghae, the extreme heat has moderated, and cases of sickness are fewer. The *Ocean Mail*, laden with Tea, has been totally wrecked in the Yang-tsze River. She left Shanghae on the 1st instant bound for London. When outside, she anchored during the night, and in the morning attempted to drop down the river in charge of a branch pilot and an apprentice. When nearly abreast of the position where the *Sovereign of India* grounded, she touched with her heel on an old wreck and fell over on her beam ends with her yard arms on the ground. An apprentice pilot and a ship's boy were drowned, the rest of the crew being saved in the boats, and by the assistance of the steamer *Pembroke*; the cargo is insured.

From Fuhchau, Amoy, and Swatow, we have no news.

From Ningpo, we here of an affair of which we hope to give a more satisfactory account next mail. We give the North-*China Herald's* report of it:—

A serious encounter has taken place in Hang-chow bay, between H.B.M. Gun-boat *Flamer*, the Chinese steamer *Paouchan* and a number for piratical junks. A vessel named the *Rosina*, belonging to Messrs. Dent & Co., was captured by pirates during her voyage from Ningpo to Shanghae, and carried off by them into the recesses of the bay. For some time, it was not known whither she had been taken, and her whereabouts was only discovered at last through information given by one of her native passengers, who escaped to Ningpo. The *Flamer* and *Paouchan* at once proceeded to the spot, but found the *Rosina* sunk and cargo abstracted. They were themselves vigorously attacked by the pirates and had considerable difficulty in beating them off. One of the crew of the former vessels was killed during the action and the Commander, Bosanquet, severely but not dangerously wounded in the thigh. Captain Barton of the *Paouchan* was also killed. The two vessels withdrew to Ningpo, but will immediately return in company with two other gun-boats to endeavour to destroy the piratical fleet. The pirates have obtained a splendid prize, as the *Rosina* is stated to have had specie to the amount of taels 40,000 on board, besides a full cargo of Tea.

Our Manila letter will be found in another column.

From Canton and Macao there is no no news.

In Hongkong, an important mercantile point has been decided by a jury. It is, that a delivery order for opium, though sold and paid for, does not free the Vendor from the risk should misbap occur to the drug after the order has been given away. A report of the trial will be found elsewhere in our columns.

By the present mail steamer, Mr. T. F. Wade, Chinese Secretary to the British Legation at Peking, proceeds to England on leave of absence. Mr. Wade's eminence as a linguist, his experience of Chinese polity at the seat of government, and his long residence in China, combine to render him one of the best advisers on matters connected with the affairs of that Empire. We are glad to hear that Mr. Wade's visit to England is not made on the grounds of ill health.

CAPTURE OF WO-KIONG.

THE troops left Quinsan on the morning of the 25th ult., and during the night reached the lake lying to the south of that city, where they were detained during the whole of the following day, to enable the commissariat and ammunition boats to come up. On the morning of the 27th, we advanced through excellent creeks in a westerly direction towards Kapoo, about ten miles from Soochow on the Grand Canal, where two strong stockades had been erected. The 5th Regiment, under Captain Howard, was detached to turn the flank of these, and cut off the retreat of the garrison—a duty which was performed in capital style, the rebels, as soon as they saw their line of retreat menaced, withdrawing hastily towards Soochow, followed by several gun-boats, which inflicted some loss. The stockades were at once garrisoned by Imperialists; and the steamer *Firefly* being left in support, Gordon again advanced towards Wo-kiong. The morning of the 28th found us distant from that city about an hour's march, and at daybreak we advanced along the Grand Canal to the attack. It appeared exceedingly quiet—none of the usual fanfaronade of tom-toms and bells, and hardly a man appeared on the walls; but as we appeared, the rebels made a sortie to garrison a stockade on the west of the city. The duty of outflanking them was again assigned to the 6th Regiment, and was performed in good style, as on the previous day; so much so, that Captain Howard was promoted, on the field, to the rank of Brevet-Major for his services. Seeing themselves thus threatened in the rear, the rebels attempted to evacuate the stockade and retire into the city. But they were immediately charged impetuously by the 6th and completely routed—the latter taking possession of the stockade. In the meantime, the Rifles, under Major Loudon had advanced close under the walls of the city, and made good their position; while Col. Brennan, at the head of the 5th (Ningpo) Battalion, had, after a sharp fight, made himself master of another stockade opposite the east gate. The artillery made excellent practice in these two affairs, under direction of Major Tapp, who, we are glad to see, is again in charge of this branch of the force. Fourteen gun-boats, captured by Major Tumblety, of the 1st Regiment, and about 1,000 prisoners, the greater portion of whom gave themselves up voluntarily, were the prize of this day's operations. Le-ai-kong, Gordon's Chinese coadjutor, was always to be seen in the front, and, as well as Major Kirkham, the commandant of his body-guard, was signally active, wherever his presence was needed.

Early on the morning of the 29th, the attack on the city was commenced, by the firing of a few shells at the walls; but not a gun replied on the part of the rebels, and soon after they sent an offer of surrender, on condition that their lives were secured. This was, of course conceded, and they at once marched out, to the number of nearly 3,000, including ten chiefs. Among the latter was the second in command of the city, the same who had headed the attempt to garrison the west stockade. The Wang himself—Yeng, a brother of Chung-wang—fled to Soochow during the night of 28th. He had been raised to the dignity only a few days previously, and amongst the prisoners was a troupe of actors, who had come down from Soochow to celebrate his elevation. During the whole affair, Gordon lost only two men killed and twelve wounded, besides one officer, Capt. Murdo of the 5th Regt., who was severely hurt in the leg. Wookiong is not a large city, and the buildings in it are inferior; but its capture is important, as its possession by the Imperialists protects the country to the rear, and renders advance on Soonkiong by the rebels impossible save by passing between it and Quinsan, and leaving these two cities in their rear—a proceeding they will never be mad enough to attempt.—*Id.*

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

(*From Charles Jameson's Circular.*)

IN my last issue, under date of the 27th ultimo, I reported that an extensive demand had taken place, particularly for Macao and the neighbourhood, amongst Chinese. The shipments for the Coast have been moderate; the prices in general since that time have not shewn any material difference, and at present await more favourable advices from the North.

PATNA.—Was last quoted at $610 per chest, cash, and the same price is ruling this day, and at $612.50 *a* 615 three weeks time.

BENARES.—The stock of Benares was in a great measure taken up at favourable rates with respect to Patna Opium, and I think likely to maintain its prices. The market is usually uncertain, but the interest of the Chinese keep it so; it is quoted at $592½ this day.

MALWA.—Has been reported as sold at various rates from $680 *a* 695 per chest during the past fortnight—the proper rate for cash ruling at $680 *a* 682½, at which it now stands. There are many unnecessary objections made against this kind of Opium by the dealers, Chinese as well as Foreigners.

TURKEY.—The market has been very uncertain. Prices have been quoted $570 *a* $580 per picul.

MANILA.

MANILA, *5th August* 1863.

THE British Ship *Gipsy Bride*, that left this on the 12th ultimo, was lost on the 17th, at 7.30 P.M., on Scarborough Reef. The weather had been obscure since they left Manila, and they did not get a single sight till the day after the wreck. At noon of the day she struck, they made out their latitude by dead reckoning to be 14° N., and at the time she took the ground the sea was smooth and not a rock or ripple to be seen, owing, as was discovered afterwards, to its being high tide. After strenuous but unsuccessful efforts, during four days, to get her off, they finally took to the boats (six), and made for Manila. The mate and most of the crew have arrived here, but two boats (in one of which were Captain Murphy and his wife and child) are still unaccounted for. It is hoped that they have been picked up by some of the vessels that lately left Manila. The *Merchantmen*, from Shanghae to Hongkong (!), has put in for medical advice. The *Clarence* has arrived.

We still hear of earthquake shocks and deaths from lightning. On the 15th and 17th of last month, some slight tremblements were felt in Batongas. On the 9th ultimo, between 7 and 8 P.M., the volcano of Albay commenced, and continued till morning, vomiting flames and lava in quantities not witnessed for many years. On the night of the 23d, about 9 o'clock, the bulwarks of the nave of Recoletos church fell in. Fortunately it did not happen in the day-time, or many poor workmen would have been killed. On the 16th ultimo, in the district of the Infanta, seventy-two individuals embarked in a coaster, to go from Birangonan to Polillo, to be present at a religious feast; but when about half way, the heavy weather from S. W. caused the vessel to upset. A fisherman gave notice to the governor of the district, who happened to be at Polillo, and he immediately manned a felucca, and, accompanied by the curate, proceeded in search of the wreck, in spite of the bad weather, strong gale; and heavy sea, and were able to save twenty-seven men and ten women—the only survivors, and who, clinging to pieces of the wreck, were all but exhausted. All praise be to the brave governor, curate, and crew of the felucca, who thus risked their own lives to save those of their follow-creatures! On the night of the 28th, an Indian servant, in Manila, took it into his head to run a-muck, and killed a fellow servant, and severely wounded his master. He is in custody, and will, of course, suffer the penalty that man has imposed on the shedder of blood. The body of some poor Indian woman was found in the river on the 29th. The rains have been very heavy lately and from Union we hear that a bridge has been carried away by the floods. The volcano of Mayor is still in action. On the 30th ultimo, at St Isidro in Nueva Ecija, a boy was struck dead by lightning and the house in which he was burnt down by the same agent.

The brigs *Selina Jane* and *Peru* have arrived from Ningpo.

Some enterprising merchant at Singapore has sent several ship-loads of wood for building purposes to Manila. We hope the spec will turn out well though it does look very much like what folks used to call "carrying coals to Newcastle."

In haste.—Adieu.—*Id.*

CEYLON.

(*Overland Observer, 29th August.*)

THERE is little worthy of note in the events of the past twelve days. Our Legislative Council has met twice for the transaction of business, and is now fully engaged in the work of Legislation. Various Bills having passed through a second reading and committee Council; while others are referred, as usual, to sub-committees for report. The proceedings of our Legislative body, however, attract less than ordinary attention.

A rumour is abroad of various changes to take place in the ranks of our Civil Service, consequent on the removal of Mr. Power from the Assistant Agent-ship of Ratnapoora to the District Judge-ship of Badulla. This advance *down-stairs* is in consequence of an inquiry which has recently taken place into Mr. Power's administration of the Ratnapoora district; the result of which, we need scarcely say, was unfavourable. The changes which is expected to follow the *fall*, will be found mentioned in another place. We regret to hear of the illness of Mr. C. P. Layard, our much-respected Government Agent for the Western Province, who has been confined for some time, and consequently absent from his seat in Council.

The weather during the whole of August has been very dry, and yet not oppressively hot; but we are now anxiously looking for rain, the want of which is much felt. The Colombo lake is very low and consequently disagreeable, particularly to those who live near its margin of mud now exposed to the sun. We hear also from up-country that they have at last got sunny weather which has been at a heavy discount in the coffee districts this season.

The shipping of Coffee has gone on apace with such favourable weather, and although our usual abstract for the fortnight, as appended, shows an addition of only 19,847 cwts. Plantation, and 5,063 cwts. Native to the previous export; yet there are now in the harbour and we have vessels expected during early first week with an aggregate of say 28,000 cwts. coffee of both kinds. These will no doubt be followed by a few more before the close of September and of season 1862-63, so that our total out-turn is likely to be over 800,000 cwts! This and the expectation that our Revenue for the current year will reach 4,800,000, are surely signs of Ceylon's advancing prosperity. But we dare not boast for uncertainty is a thing unknown in coffee-planting; and the most sanguine expectation do not point to a figure above 600,000 cwts. for next season's export.

	Plantation.	*Native.*	*Total.*
3 ships for London with .....cwts.	19,849	4,518	24,362
1 do. Mauritius "		550	550
Total 4 Ships " "	19,847	5,063	24,912
Total to 27th Aug. 1863, cwts.	555,771	199,596	* 762,367
do. do. 1862, "	406,282	159,155	564,437
Cwts. ...	159,489	37,441	187,930
Increase all through.			

* Exclusive of 1013 cwts. by *Alets* from Galle and 729 cwts. by *Alphansine Irma* from Colombo.

The intelligence received since our last report, from London to the 26th July and via Bombay to the 3rd August have again brought favorable advices as to our leading articles of export and have in consequence given increased firmness to the market.

The weather has been all that could be desired and four vessels have cleared outwards with cargoes viz, for London:—"Agra," "Rival," and "St. Bede" (from Galle); and the "Matcldess" for Mauritius,—taking cwts 19849 Plantation and cwts. 5,063 Native Coffee; in all cwts 24,912 and cwts 6,036 Cocoa Nut Oil.

The Exports of Coffee, both Native and Plantation, and Cocoa Nut Oil, now shew a decided increase on any previous year, and we hope before the end of our shipping season, to see some further additions.

Plantation Coffee.—There is nothing whatever to report, prices being nominal at our last quotations. In Native kinds also, there is but little doing, although dealers are asking rather high prices, 59s for unpicked and 1 undried, and 61s to 62s per cwt for picked and dried.

COCOA NUT OIL remains nominally at 29s per cwt., without transactions, dealers both European and Native preferring to ship on own account, to selling at our quotations.

TINNEVELLY COTTON has been purchased in small lots in Tuticorin, @ Rupees 253 per Candy, and 255 Rupees in Colombo.

IMPORTS.—There has been great activity prevailing in the market, during the fortnight, and large quantities of goods have changed hands at much higher rates that have hitherto been paid. The great portion, has however been sold to arrive. The Native dealers are at least beginning to realize the fact, that goods are scarce, that present stocks are small, that exports are rapidly falling off, and that if they want to buy they must pay corresponding high prices for manufactured goods as is done for the raw material.

GREY SHIRTINGS, 45 inch, have realized from 3s 1d @ 3s 3d per lb., and large sales of Cambrics Jacconets and long Cloths, have been made at remunerative prices—Prints, Samans, and Twist, have also been in good demand.

The stocks of Cotton Goods and Twist remaining in Bond on the 1st August, according to the Customs report, are only 299 Bales Cotton Goods,
425 Cases
245 Bales Twist
and 6 Cases.

Rice is also participating in the general improvement and we may quote good Ballam as worth fully 6d per bag higher, i. e. 14s 6d per bag duty paid.

FREIGHTS—Remain almost stationary at
FOR COFFEE IN CASKS...£4 5 0
" " " BAGS.... 1 10 0
" COCOANUT OIL 4 0 0
" EBONY 2 0 0
" PLUMBAGO 1 10 0
" DEAD WRIGHT & BROKEN STOWAGE } 1 5 0

EXCHANGE.—5 per cent., discount, for 6 months bills on London.

PLANTING INTELLIGENCE.

All the Central Province has gone to the Kaal—so that one hardly meets an old friend to exchange opinions on planting matters or tell each other what is doing in their respective districts. *Carts* continue going down the road empty—a sure sign that all the coffee of last crop has left the Kandyan districts. Even Badulla is now getting carts by the Newera Ellia road.

Roads are in some places improving that to Matelle is considerably better than it was a few months since. From Kandy to Paradenia is being repaired and where this is being done thoroughly, it is much better work than that performed some two years ago and the ridiculous heavy bar relling of that day is discontinued for the more sure and safe one of a slight rise to the centre. The Kornegalle road as far as Gallegedera is full of risk and wants repair daily. On the Rotnapoora road to Hapooptelleр, it is said the labour force has dwindled down to 350 instead of 1000 as could well be and ought certainly to be employed on that road at present as to complete it by the end of the year as far as Kalupahand as was promised at its commencement. By present appearances it will not be completed further than Mootettagama—12 miles short of the point alluded to. Under these circumstances it seems strange that the Siklas were allowed to leave, after they were getting gradually drawn on to work. It seems that the presence of Major Macmullen who was to see every thing straight and put the men to work, so far from doing this, brought matters to a climax. An amusing story is told of the visit of himself and Major Skinner to that detachment. The men were paraded, Major M. selected 10 of them, supposed to be ringleaders in the rebellion, and asked if they would go to work. They answered, no. Then he replied you may go. To the others, he said he would give them till to-morrow to think of it. Next day they were drawn up and asked the same question—reply, *no* as before. Rejoinder, then you may go.—So these men that have cost the Island so much money and will yet cost it much opprobrium, are discharged from their debts and their service in a way that would lead to the inference that there is a superfluity of labor in the Roads department, and all this time public works are suspended and new ones not undertaken from a want of labor! Why, if a blunder has been committed in the enlistment of those men for road work, were they not tried of other work beneficial to the Colony. The Police—or the Rifles—for instance might have taken them over. Both bodies are generally short. The Rifles so much so that the discontinuance of the regiment has been talked of, in consequence of the utter inability of its officers to find recruits for it. These Sikhs might have formed a corps of that regiment; and a very respectable corps they would have made, much superior surely to the dwarfish lot that now compose the regiment. Yet we hear that their Colonel would not have them. Why we would ask, or who is he that he should be allowed to decide against the interest of the Colony which pays. He is there to do his duty and there is no fear but he would find these Sikhs as efficient soldiers and as good men as any at present under his command. But this is digressing. Speaking about roads, what has become of the boasted 500 men per week that we heard some time ago the Government were importing from Negapatam—and what has become of the correspondence with the Indian Government to remove the obstructions to our getting labor from Ganjam. These would be useful practical questions for the two new members to flash their maiden swords upon.

Crops from the low Estates are beginning to come in; and there are a good few early pickings now reddening. But on the whole the crops of this season will be late

The weather has for the last 10 days been hot and dry but there are signs of rain to lay the dust and cool the atmosphere, which is much wanted.

THE SIKHS AT KANDY.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Since the capture of the Sikh deserters, there has been a deal of litigation connected with the case of these men. On Monday last, it was reported, that an application would be made to bail out, without loss of time, the Sikhs who were apprehended on Saturday. On that day, Mr. Advocate Vanderwall. Mr. Advocate Purcell and Messrs. Van Houten, Ferdinands, Sidde Lebbe and others appeared at the Police Court on behalf of the accused. On the motion of Mr. C. L. Vanderwall, the men were brought into Court. The learned Advocate then moved that the hearing of the case be postponed till Friday, and that until that day the defendants be enlarged on bail. Mr. Dickson in a review of the circumstances under which they were captured and on a perusal of the affidavits before him, in which it was shown that the men were ready to abscond, thought heavy bail necessary. The Subadar or Captain was then required to give bail in £200 for appearance on Friday next, and each of the others in £100. The bail being very excessive, none of the gentlemen present were willing to stand security. The facts were explained to the Sikhs by Major O'Brien who was present, and they went quietly back to jail. In the evening, I understand, the other 33 men, who were taken up on a charge of resisting the Police force in the execution of their duty, were placed in Court and required to find bail in £10 each. This they were unable to do, and so were obliged to return to prison.

On the evening of the same day, at the Supreme Court, immediately after the verdict was taken in a case of Highway Robbery, Mr. Advocate Purcell begged his Lordship, to adjourn the Court for half an hour, in order that he might have time to prepare affidavits, before moving for a Writ of Habeas Corpus. His Lordship stated in reply that this could be done at any place, and arranged to meet Mr. Purcell at the Lodge at 3 o'clock. The question was in part argued at the judge's, and it was eventually decided there, that the motion be made in open Court, on the following day.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Purcell moved that Writs of Habeas Corpus, directed to the Fiscal for the Central Province, do issue, to produce the bodies of certain Sikhs, named in an affidavit which he submitted. The learned Advocate stated that excessive bail had been demanded from the accused, by the Magistrate of the Court below, and he wished the Supreme Court to exercise the authority with which it was vested by an Ordinance he quoted, to reduce the amount. Mr. Owen Morgan, D. Q. A. not having had sufficient notice to prepare counter-affidavits and Mr. Purcell's own affidavit being as yet incomplete, it was arragned that the matter be settled when the Court rose. Immediately after the regular business of the Supreme Court for the day, had been gone through, his Lordship stated that he was ready to listen to the application. Mr. Purcell replied that *since* the matter had been mentioned before the Court, with a view of having Writs of Habeas Corpus issued. Mr. Dickson, being aware of the circumstance, had ordered the accused to be brought before him, and had in accordance with the instructions of the Queen's Advocate, discharged them in the Police Court case. He had himself commenced Justice of the Peace's proceedings against them and had fixed the very next day for the preliminary investigation. This being so, Mr. Purcell said that his position had been entirely changed and he found it necessary to prepare fresh affidavits. The subject was therefore laid over. On

POONA.

We learn by a letter from Ahmednuggur that His Excellency the Governor arrived with his staff at that place on the evening of the 2nd instant, and took up his residence with Mr. D'Oyly, the Collector. A salute was fired by the Royal Horse Artillery on the occasion. A Guard of honor was formed by Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoon Guards, Royal Horse Artillery, and Her Majesty's 14th Native Infantry, to receive the Governor, and the Brigadier and Staff of the Station went out to meet His Excellency, as well as the principal merchants and shroffs. We regret to hear that Captain Wardrope, the Major of Brigade, met an accident by a fall from his horse, and was hurt in his leg. Ahmednuggur has been visited with heavy rain.—*Observer, Sept. 5.*

BENGAL.

The public must be well tired of the grievances of the military medical profession; but the said public are interested in the subject more than perhaps they think; and they are not half so tired of the wrongs and injuries which have been inflicted as are those who feel the pressure and the pain. The promotions of six Assistant Surgeons at the head of the Bengal medical list are stopped, pending a reference to the Secretary of State for India, as to whether Dr. Peskett, the senior on that list, has done sufficient military duty to qualify him for promotion. There is an Adjutant General's department here, with establishments, officers, &c., costing a vast sum of money annually, and forming the natural and official reference as to the services of every officer in the army; and yet here we have numbers of officers debarred from promotion pending a reference to Sir Charles Wood, as to how an Assistant Suregon has been passing his time since his arrival in India, and what colored coat, black, red, blue, or *kalee*, he wore at any particular time. Until these august particulars shall have been received from the Maharajah, promotion all through the Assistant Surgeon's list positively at a stand still; with disadvantages and dangers to these officers of a very serious nature indeed. The government here—pending the information as to Dr. Peskett's coats—ought, as in duty bound, to gazette the Assistant Surgeons as promoted, from which no inconvenience or confusion whatever can ensue; as whichever way the coat now tends, all these promotions can be easily regulated, and, if necessary, re-arranged hereafter. None of these Assistant Surgeons can subscribe in the higher grade to the funds until promoted; and, in case of death whilst waiting for the coat news from England, their widows would only receive the pensions for which they have hitherto subscribed. This may be a paltry matter, and one worth little consideration to a Maharajah worth £30,000 a year, and a host of red-tapists; but to half a dozen poor devils of Assistant Surgeons, who have passed fourteen years in that lucrative and inspiriting grade, it is a subject of weighty importance indeed.—*Englishman, August 25.*

Below we give the deposition of Sepoy Gunda Sing, one of the unfortunate Sikhs who were sent to Ceylon as a Pioneer Corps—now in custody at Alipore as a deserter! The facts, as given by this man, require very little comment from us. Every Englishman who is proud of his country, and of the character of her government for justice and good faith, will blush to think that such things should occur in her honored name, and under her glorious flag; and to learn that a deluded and exiled man, transported from his native country, in her service, should fly from British oppression and injustice, to seek, and to find, from Mussulmans, hereditary enemies of his religion and his race, an asylum on the ocean, and help towards regaining his distant home.

But there are ulterior consequences suggested by this man's statement, which cannot be passed over without grave comment. If, as it appears from the statement of this poor, illiterate man, his comrades, who went off in companies, were bound for Hyderabad in the Deccan; what may not be the effect of the presence of two or three hundred wronged and injured men, of the bravest race in India, at the Nizam's capital—the hotbed of sedition, fanaticism, and hatred to British rule in India? This should be at once thought of and acted upon. If these Sikhs should find their way into the Deccan, it is not even yet too late to try and redress the wrong that has been done them; and the British Resident at Hyderabad should be instructed to send for them at once; to take them under his care and protection; to pay up all arrears, and take instant measures for sending them to Calcutta, *en route* to their native land. It is obviously of vital interest to many that the responsible authors of the lamentable treatment which these poor Sikhs have received and of the hardships which they have undergone and fled from, should be kept concealed. But though this may be done or a while, we are certain that eventually the whole story of this Ceylon Pioneer business will come out in the British Parliament if nowhere else. Even entirely apart from the mere pecuniary considerations involved, every Englishman who shall read what we have already written and printed upon this subject, and the deposition now given to the public, will feel that the character of his country for justice, unanimity, and gratitude, is deeply compromised; and an enquiry will be called for in so loud and general a voice, that further concealment will be impossible, and the whole matter from beginning to end will be flooded with the light of a thorough and searching investigation. The sooner, the better.

Statement of Sepoy Gunda Sing, Ceylon Pioneers.

On arrival at Ceylon we were marched up country Nos. 6, 7, and 8 Companies were together; the others went higher up country; we were told to go to work like coolies; this we had heard nothing of before, and consequently objected. Our provisions were then cut to half a seer of *otter*, or rice, without either ghee or salt. We remained in this state doing nothing for three or four months. We then got the order from the government *sahib* to be broken up and go where we liked. Nos. 6, 7, and 8, then went off towards Hyderabad. Twenty of us remained, and we went to Major MacMullen, and he told us to go as the others had done. We then asked for a certificate and some pay; (our arrears of pay amounted to about fifty rupees) upon which Major MacMullen got up and rushed at us, to beat us." We then knew it was no good to remain any longer, so made the best of our way to the shore; and there I managed to get a passage on a Mussulman ship to Calcutta. The remainder stopped behind trying to get a passage in any ship they could. On my arrival at Calcutta I went to the first place where I heard there were Sikhs.—*Id.*

We mentioned some months ago that the Foujdaree Nazir of Patna, Ali Hussein, had been detected in a diabolical conspiracy by the Judge of Chuprah and was a fugitive from justice. We have now the satisfaction of stating that he has been at length apprehended and is on his way to trial. He was caught in his own house, where, we understand, he has been all this time. We need scarcely again remind our readers that this is the celebrated gentleman who "sold" the Magistrate when Mr. Taylor deputed him to arrest the arch-traitor Ali Kurreem. As his tools and accomplices has been convicted, and sentenced to long periods of imprisonment, we may expect ere long to hear that this "distinguished officer" has "left his country for his country's good."—*Id., Aug.* 26.

Are there no practical and benevolent individuals in this city, the capital of our great Indian military empire, who will take in hand the establishment and working of an institution which is most sadly wanted, and whose aid would be most useful to a highly deserving body of men, and one which, in this more than in any other dependency of the British Crown, deserves the good will and gratitude of the European community? The institution to which we refer is one for registering the names of steady and well-behaved soldiers, who, when in the army, have done good service, who leave it as time-expired or invalided men, or by purchase of their discharge; and who then find themselves adrift in the world with some paltry pittance scarce sufficient to keep soul and body together, in many cases penniless. Such an institution has, as most of our readers know, existed in London, and we believe in Liverpool for many years, and has been productive of incalculable benefit to the deserving class of men for whom it was established, and for whom situations of all kinds, and some of very great and important trust, have been obtained, so as to place them in comfort for the remainder of their days. There are scores of discharged soldiers, of excellent character, and who have done England good service in many a field, half starving in Calcutta; and as no precedence that we are aware of is given, as it ought to be, to the claims of these gallant men for minor appointments under the government, we could hope that an Institution similar to the London one will be established in Calcutta, through which the discharged British soldier, when still able to work and be useful, may be rescued from penury and idleness, and employed by that community for the defence of which he has, in so many cases shed his blood.—*Id.*

On Tuesday last was made the first actual move towards handing over to the government the management and property of the Funds belonging to the late Bengal army; the Military Orphan Press having been, on that day, transferred by the Committees of Management to Mr. Cutter, the government printer, and Mr. Wyman retiring from the charge which he has very ably managed. The Orphan Fund Management still retain a supervisory power as regards the press, simply to watch over the interests of the army as regards its being well and profitably managed; but this power, and the necessity for its exercise, will gradually die away with time, and the government will have the sole guidance of its affairs. In addition to the ordinary business of the press, as hitherto conducted, all the extra printing work of the government which cannot be carried out in the different offices will go the press to be there performed. The name of this press might now be conveniently changed and abbreviated, as its past and present title is too long, and no more applicable. The government should now lose no time in taking over the Military Orphan Fund property at Kidderpore, and thus complete the transfer of the institution into its own hands.—*Id., Aug.* 27.

Colonel North has not a bit too soon called for the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission to enquire into and amend the past and present anomalous, unintelligible, and, in many cases, glaringly unjust, system of distributing prize-money acquired during hostile operations in the field—a system which, when it comes to be investigated by the Commission, will strike them and the public with amazement, and cause them to wonder how such a mass of contradictory absurdities could have grown up and remained so long a ruling authority. In addition to all the inconsistencies of this prize-money system, which we have of late exposed and dwelt upon, we have now another case before us, of the refusal of prize to a force, or a co-operating part of a force, upon grounds which we have not seen stated, and which our imagination cannot devise. The Arracan Battalion has been refused a share of the Pegu prize-money resulting from the hostile operations of 1852-53, which commenced with the capture of Rangoon and terminated in the annexation of British Burmah to our Eastern possessions; and Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Nuthall, now commanding the 3rd Regiment N. I., but then an officer of the Battalion, has very rightly appealed to the government against the unjust exclusion of the surviving officers and men from a share in the prize-money in question. The Arracan Battalion took a very distinguished and highly useful part in the military operations against the Burmese power, as it captured the strong stockades in the Aeng Pass, and then held that stronghold, subsequently penetrating into Pegu, when, in one affair, the commanding officer, Captain Barry, was shot dead, Lieutenant Thompson lost his arm, and several non-commissioned officers and men were killed and wounded. For these and other services, which we need not here detail, the Battalion received the Pegu medal and the batta accorded to the Burmah field force on the termination of hostilities; which, having got, we are utterly unable to understand why it should be excluded from its fair share in the prize-money. Although we are of opinion that British troops carrying on hostile operations in Asia will henceforward manage these prize-money affairs in a very prompt and summary manner indeed, and so as to save the Crown lawyers and the Prize Committees a vast deal of unnecessary trouble, yet we should be glad to see some order and just law eliminated from the chaos of contradiction and absurdity which now constitute our Prize Code and have made it a source of endless worry and annoyance to all concerned; those who have received what they were never entitled to, alone excepted. Sir Charles Wood has summarily changed the distribution of prize-money realized under the Company's government, and before India was so unfortunate as to come under his unscrupulous hands: and we suppose that this Arracan Battalion exclusion is either copied from his acts or came out under his orders.—*Id.*

We are informed that the proposition of Sir Charles Trevelyan to classify the clerks and writers of all the public offices, as is the case in the Adjutant General's office, has been strenuously opposed by the other members of the Governor General's Council. The opposition appear to be of opinion that the arrangement proposed would entail upon Government an enormous expenditure. Upon calculation, it has been found that the expenses of the office Establishment of the Accountant General for instance, which are now estimated at about a lakh and twelve thousand rupees per annum, would, according to the suggested arrangement, together with the prospective increase of pay of all the classified Assistants, amount to about five lakhs of rupees in the course of three years.—*Hurkaru, Aug.* 27.

NAGPORE.

The Nagpore Museum is now nearly ready. It will contain among other curiosities, two Members and the last three Secretaries of the Municipal Committee of this District. Also a Nagpore lamp post.—*Central India Times, August* 29.

A Calcutta correspondent informs us that a Commissioner of Settlements is shortly to be sanctioned for these Provinces, and that Mr. John Henry Morris, of the Bengal Civil Service, is to be appointed Commissioner. The appointment is a most necessary one and Mr. Morris well qualified for it.—*Id.*

It is not a week since 17 out of 22,000 Rupees were robbed 15 miles this side of Omrawuttee. The treasure was being sent on camels by a Native Banker of Secunderabad to the firm of Bunsee Loll Abeerchund Rao Bahadoor of this City.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We regret to say that Diarrhœa of a most virulent character has broken out among the men of the two companies of H. M. 19th Regiment at Umritsur, ten or twelve cases having ended fatally in as many days, and within forty-eight hours of the commencement of the attack.—*Lahore Chronicle, Aug.* 26.

It is said the 42nd Highlanders, popularly known as the "Black Watch," will leave Dugshaie on the 15th November for Lahore, in order to form part of the force which is to assemble here in anticipation of the Governor General's visit.—*Id.*

The following information received direct from Simla is demi-official:—

The Viceroy (with Personal Staff) will leave Simla for Sealkote on the 25th of September. His Excellency travels *viâ* Kotghur and Byznauth to Kangra, then to inspect the Tea plantations, arriving at Kangra October 19th. The route will lie by Noorpoor, Pathankote Madhopore, Ahmednuggur, and Trimmoo Ghat, to Sealkote, which place will be reached about the 2nd of November, the Maharajah of Cashmeer awaiting His Excellency's arrival there.

The camp will leave Simla about 20th September, form at Kalka, march 1st October, make Umballa 5th, Loodiana 12th, Jullundur 15th, Umritsur 21st, Meean Meer and Lahore 24th, and reach Sealkote a day or two in advance of the Viceroy's arrival. His Excellency with camp will quit Sealkote 10th November via Jhelum and Rawul Pindee to Peshawur, reaching Jhelum 18th and Rawul Pindee 25th, making Peshawur 8th December, and remaining there three or four days only. The route back to Lahore will be by Rawul Pindee, Chuckowal, Pindadun Khan, and Kamokee, the former place to be gained by about 15th January. A Military Camp of Exercise will assemble at Meean Meer early in January to the extent of at least 12,000 men. The Head Quarters of Government will be stationed there for two months at least, the members of Council from Calcutta to join early in the new year. Lord George Paget is to command the Camp of Exercise.—*Id.*

We hear that Mahomed Afzul, ruler of Balkh, eldest surviving son of the late Dost Mahomed, who it was supposed would not disturb his younger step-brother Shere Ali in possession of the sovereignty of Afghanistan, has dispatched a body of 5,000 Cavalry and a force of Infantry to join his brother (by the same mother,) Mahomed Azim, at Zoormut, not far from Cabul, where he is in open opposition to Shere Ali, who had not yet arrived from Herat. Internal disturbances have therefore risen, and the new Ameer may find it a difficult task to hold his own against his powerful rivals. Afzul Khan bears a high character as being more enlightened and liberal than the Affghan chiefs generally, and is said to be very popular with the people.

Colonel Taylor, Commissioner of Peshawur, has moved from Abbottabad with the 1st Punjab Rifles under Major Keyes, and De Bude's Battery of Artillery, towards Peyhour or Torbela on the Indus, opposite the Judoon town of Kohat, from whence, rumour has it, that a horde of Sittani Hindostanees who have settled in that neighbourhood had crossed over to our territory in Huzara, but the authorities here cast doubt on the fact, though we have it at any rate on good authority, that some days ago they were making demonstrations on the right bank of the river as if with the view of crossing over; and were marching up and down in sight of our out posts with a semblance of military discipline before the saluting flag of Moolvie Noorbarik Shah, and moreover they had positively threatened to make a swoop upon Abbottabad.

The 1st Royal Bengal Fusiliers now at Rawulpindee under Colonel Salusbury are under orders for Sujkote in Huzara, and a portion of the Regiment has already marched, and the 5th Goorkhas under Major Campbell are also proceeding to the same destination, the whole force being under the personal command of Sir Neville Chamberlain.

Trade between the cis and trans Suliman range is completely stopped, and an immense quantity of money belonging to Central Asia traders is lying idle at Peshawur.—*Id.*

THE PINCHBEG NANA.

(*Englishman, Aug.* 26.)

We hope, and suppose, that this trading in pinchbeck Nanas, and periodically deluding the public with imaginary captures of a wretch who is beyond the reach of human clutch or vengeance, is at an end. In our paper of Monday last we notified the penultimate break-down of the Rajpootanah catch; we are now enabled to give the ultimate settlement of the question as to the prisoner being the Nana or not. This individual reached Cawnpore by railway train from Agra on the 22nd, and no time was lost in confronting him with Dr. Cheke, who, in former times, had been an acquaintance of the Nana of Bithoor, and his medical attendant, and the following is the purport of the officer's evidence, as taken in the Magistrate's Court on that day:—This man has not given a single feature that resembles the Nana, and is a miserable common-looking man, much short of the Nana in stature, being only five feet four inches and a half in height; his voice does not resemble the Nana's in the most distant manner; and, finally, he is at least fifty five years of age, that is, some fourteen or fifteen years older than the Nana would now be, were he alive—which he is not. The prisoner is a most miserable, emaciated creature, apparently broken down by care, privation, and misery; and the opinion of those who saw him in Court is that he is hopelessly ill, and cannot last long. In this case it is probable that he, like the last *pseudo*-Nana, will die in imprisonment; and so on as long as black men can be found skulking mysteriously about the country, with other black men ready to tell lies and invent fables, and white men ready to believe them. As these three ingredients in Nana-hunting are very plentiful in India, and bid fair long to remain so, there is no knowing when the sport will come to an end; and the memory of the deceased wretch, which sustains it, be consigned as far as possible to oblivion.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

Paid-up-Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
Reserve Fund.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above-mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
On Demand	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight...Frs.	2-56 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do. ... ,,	2-53 ,,	,,
On Demand..... ,,	2-50 ,,	,,

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

London.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited.) & Lothbury.
Liverpool .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
Scotland .....The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rup.
,, ,, ,, ,,	4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland ,, Ireland	On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the fees of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's Craft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to *"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."*

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Corporation grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee
,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, on Demand			
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe:	1s. 11d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards		2 per ct.	per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice		3	,,
Do.	do. 6 do	4	,,
Do.	do. 12 do	5	,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to *"The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,"* and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested, or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	...	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	...	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	...	¼ per cent.
Hours of business	...	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	...	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Cash Credits.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent, per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do:	6	do.	do.

Commission

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On demand			
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...	1s. 11d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	3 ,,
Do. do. 3 do.	4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs Rupees in 40,000 *Shares of Rs.* 150 *each.*

Board of Directors.

Hon'ble ARTHUR. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher Cooper & Co.)
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq
CASSUMBHOY NATHOOBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.

THE BANK HAS THIS DAY BEEN OPENED for the transaction of Local Banking business.

Deposit.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Account	2 per cent.
Deposit for 3 months certain	3 ,,
,, 6 ,,	5 ,,
,, 12 ,,	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in these Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

Advances.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and draws Interest or Dividends thereon free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays.....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office.....London.
Branches ..... Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburgh and Sydney.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.
,, On demand		1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes		1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enfacement at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay 1st September 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 20th July 1863, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,